

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

*Correction slip to the Weekly Report, dated the 13th July 1912.*

Substitute the words "His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor" and "His Honour," respectively, for the words "His Excellency the Governor" occurring in line 1, paragraph 99, page 794, Part I of the Weekly Report, dated the 13th July 1912, and for the words "His Excellency" occurring in the margin and 9th line of the above paragraph.

B. S. Press—24-7-1912—145X—181—G. A.

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# REPORT

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No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BHNGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	100
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitalshi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	500
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitalshi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ( Do. ) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	900
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat ( Do. ) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	350
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Khetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	90
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 36 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitalshini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 73 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Rasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	135
22	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Deushkar	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	930
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 66 years ...	500
30	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	320



No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	<b>BNYALI—consolid.</b>				
21	"Malda Samachar"	Malda ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ... ..	440
22	"Manbhumi" ...	Purulia ... ..	Do. ... ..	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ... ..	About 500
23	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore ... ..	Do. ... ..	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ... ..	300
24	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore ... ..	Do. ... ..	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years ... ..	600
25	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura ... ..	Do. ... ..	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years ... ..	150
26	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozammul Haque ... ..	4,000 to 5,000
27	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
28	"Murehidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad ... ..	Do. ... ..	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years ... ..	100
29	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Daily ... ..	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ... ..	1,500 to 3,000
30	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ... ..	500
31	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ... ..	200
32	"Nihar" ...	Contai ... ..	Do. ... ..	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ... ..	300
33	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ... ..	Do. ... ..	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years ... ..	500
34	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ... ..	300
35	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna ... ..	Do. ... ..	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
36	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ... ..	Fortnightly ... ..	Munshi Muhammad Ali Meen, Musalman, age 53 years ... ..	300
37	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goals, age 41 years.	618
38	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ... ..	500
39	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ... ..	Do. ... ..	Amulya Eatan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ... ..	About 700
40	"Rajakti" ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ... ..	110
41	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ... ..	Do. ... ..	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ... ..	500
42	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ... ..	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 53 years ... ..	200
43	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Hara Sarker Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 years ... ..	300
44	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ... ..	500 to 600
45	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ... ..	500
46	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ... ..	Do. ... ..	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
47	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong ... ..	Do. ... ..	Ka Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ... ..	300
48	"Subrid" ...	Perojpur ... ..	Fortnightly ... ..	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ... ..	300
49	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta ... ..	Weekly ... ..	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years ... ..	25,000
50	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ... ..	Do. ... ..	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Arinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
51	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca ... ..	Do. ... ..	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ... ..	.....
52	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
53	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera ... ..	Do. ... ..	Kamantiya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years ... ..	700
54	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat ... ..	Do. ... ..	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years ... ..	500 to 600
55	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca ... ..	Do. ... ..	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya age 36 years.	12,000



No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>HINDI.</b>				
66	"Bhaskar Samachar"	Jamote (Gaya)	Monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
68	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi, Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45; 2, Panchowri Banerji, age, 50, Brahmin.	300
69	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad Bania	400
70	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do. ...	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarma.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khatri, age 36 years	1,500
73	"Hitvarta"	Do.	Do. ...	Babu Rao Paradkar; Mahatta, Brahmin; age 30 years	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly ...	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	300
75	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebriwalla; Hindu, Agarwalla; age 41 years	500
76	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do. ...	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	300
77	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do. ...	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji; Hindu, Vaisya; age 47 years	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Musaffarpur	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
	<b>URDU.</b>				
80	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
83	"Star of India"	Arrah	Weekly ...	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
84	"Habul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
	<b>URIYA.</b>				
85	"Garjathasini"	Talchar State	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitashini."	Deoghar	Do. ...	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	Do.
87	"Samvad Vahaka"	Balasore	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
88	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Balasore	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen; Hindu, Tamli; age 50 years	450
89	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj	500
90	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do. ...	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Sarba Hitaishi"*	Bankipore	Daily	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known.
2	"The Calcutta Advertiser."	General Calcutta	Weekly.		
3	"Narad"	Chapra	Ditto.		
4	"Narad"	Ditto	Daily.		
5	"Dhruba Tara"	Mymensingh	Weekly.		
6	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong	Ditto.		
7	"Subarna Banik"	Calcutta	Ditto.		
8	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		

No. 33 "Medinipur Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 200 to 450  
 No. 34 "Medini Bandhav"—the circulation has gone down from 600 to 426.  
 No. 38 "Murshidabad Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 162 to 200.  
 No. 45 "Pabna Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 100 to 500.  
 No. 27 "Jyoti"—the circulation has risen from 930 to about 1,800—2,000.  
 No. 57 "Sansodhini"—the circulation has risen from 300 to 400.  
 No. 78 "Satya Sanatan Dharma"—has ceased to exist.

\* Defunct.



## I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

**THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin*** [Calcutta] of the 15th July notices the feelings of the Muhammadans about Russia's tyranny in Meshed. meetings held by the Muhammadans in various places such as Calcutta, Patna, Saran, etc., to express their resentment and grief at the Russian outrage in Meshed. They have, in these meetings, decided to boycott the Russian goods. The Central All-India Shia Conference has also decided to publish a list of Russian goods received in India, and to supply all newspapers with a picture of the Meshed shrine after bombardment, for publication. The *Hablul Matin* office also promises to publish a similar list.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
July 15th, 1912.**

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July reproduces a translation of the speech of Mr. Lynch on the importance of Persia, delivered on the 14th of June in a meeting of the Persian society, held under the presidency of Sir Thomas Barclay, the *ex-English* Minister in Persia.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
July 15th, 1912.**

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July publishes a translation of a recent debate in Parliament on England's policy with regard to Persia.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
July 15th, 1912.**

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July publishes a translation of the appeal made by Doctor C. F. Dixon Jones, President of the British Red Crescent Society, to the people for funds to relieve the sufferings of the Tripoli Arabs.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
July 15th, 1912.**

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July reproduces an article from a foreign paper which speaks about the people of Teheran being in great fear not only on account of the defeat of Prince Farmafarma at the hands of Salar-ud-dowla, but also on account of the presence of Russian troops in Rusht and Kazwin. It also speaks of the mismanagement of the present Government of Teheran, where famine prevails. In conclusion, it speaks of Mr. Monard, the present Treasurer-General, who is often thrifty in granting even petty expenses of the State, while worthless persons of the treasury office, who do nothing, receive handsome amounts.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
July 15th, 1912.**

6. Referring to a Constantinople telegram, which says that it is very difficult to enforce the new law about the punishment of the soldiers who take part in politics as the number of the military members of the "Committee of Union and progress" is daily increasing etc., the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that Nazim Pasha is an important Turkish officer who took part in the siege of Plevna and was also Governor of Baghdad last year. During the short period of his Governorship he increased the influence and prestige of Turkey in Irak Arab, but was dismissed on account of the intrigues of the foreigners and the people of Baghdad. He is one of the best Turkish officers who can reform the War Office.

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
July 15th, 1912.**

No doubt the resignation of Muhammad Shawkat Pasha who had done such good service in the Turko-Grecian war and established Constitutional Government in Turkey after overthrowing Abdul Hamid, is not a good omen for Turkey. He is the back-bone of the Committee. He is not in favour of concluding peace with Italy. Those who are inactive, like Abdul Hamid, and desire to make peace with Italy, caused him to resign office as Minister of War. The members of the Committee are exactly like the Democrats of Persia. The foreigners do not like that the Committee should, like the Democratic party of Persia, gain any influence in the country, but politicians are of opinion that the weakness of the Committee would prove a bar to the success of England's policy as has been the case in Persia.

7. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 15th July quotes the speech of Syed Muhammad Tewfik Effendi from the *Sabil-ur-reshad* who, speaking of the Russian tyranny over the Muhammadans, says that

**NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN.  
July 15th, 1912.**



Russia is afraid of the unity of the Muhammadans though the latter are prejudiced against her simply on account of her outrage. Russia should bear in mind that she is no longer so strong as she was before, nor is Turkey so weak. Had not Turkey been naturally peace-loving she would, ere long, have created trouble for Russia.

The speaker lays stress on the necessity of unity between Turkey and Persia, and the boycott of Russian goods. The English Government, too, finding the two Powers united, would not help Russia for it would, on no account, like to displease 80 millions of its Musulman subjects.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

8. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July anticipates the early construction of a Trans-Persian Railway and recognizes that such a railway will promote trade and bring England and India closer together. That is the good side of the question. But there is, on the other hand, the risk that this line will entail on India extra expense for her defences. In spite of the present alliance with Russia, England will be compelled to strengthen the Indian defences in the Persian Gulf, Beluchistan, etc. And the cost of all that is to fall on India's already overburdened shoulders.

MUHAMMADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

9. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July dwells on the regret felt throughout the Moslem world in general, and by Indian Moslems in particular, at the inactivity of Britain—the most civilized Power on earth, famous as the defender of the oppressed—in the matter of staying Russia's hand in her attempt to rob Persia of her independence. Sir Edward Gray's policy in this case is against the traditional British policy in such cases, and goes against British public opinion. Moslems are not satisfied with his recent exposition of policy in the House of Commons, and they have a right to demand from him to know what he is doing to prevent brutal acts of oppression being committed at Meshed and elsewhere.

DURBAR GAZETTE,  
July 19th, 1912.

10. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

Resignation of the Military  
Secretary of Turkey.

The resignation of Ghazi Muhammad Shawkat Pasha, Military Secretary of Turkey, has been a blow on the military prestige of the Ottoman Empire, for the very next day of his resigning office Turkey was found negotiating for peace in Vienna, while her people were still ready to shed their best blood to the last drop to defend Tripoli. Although such negotiations do not necessarily mean that Turkey is going to surrender Tripoli and make overtures for peace, they have nevertheless given pain to the whole Islamic world and proved a source of disgrace to the Government itself. The raising of the question of peace has resulted in rebellion throughout the country, and the people are strongly opposed to sue for it. It has lowered the military prestige of Turkey in the eyes of the Christian Powers of Europe. Worse than this is the present degeneration in the internal situation of the country. A great disagreement is again found between the Government and the Committee for Unity and Progress at Salonika. Some three hundred officers out of eight hundred, have turned against the Committee, and revolt accompanied with blood-shed is apprehended. The Salonika correspondent of the *Times* of London is of opinion that Hussain Kazim, Governor of Salonika, whose natural gifts and capabilities are well known throughout the Ottoman Empire and who, some days ago, had strongly opposed the rules and regulations of the said Committee, is the sole cause of this revolt. A letter from a certain Turkish military officer, who was a friend of Said Iasha and Muhammad Shawkat Pasha, addressed to the Committee and published in the Italian papers, also goes to show that the revolt is not a petty affair and confined to a certain locality only; but is likely to affect the whole internal condition of the country. The writer of the letter says that the Turks have now shaken off their lethargy and time has come to wreak vengeance on the Committee. Now, one would naturally ask what precautions have been taken by the Government to suppress the present rebellion, but the paper has come to learn from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has neither taken any step against the rebels nor does it mean to take any for the present.



11. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA.  
July 18th, 1913.

Present political situation in Europe.

Signs indicate that a hostile feeling is being aroused among the Muhammadans all the world over, against the Christians. And what is the cause of this? Nothing but the high-handedness of the Christian nations of Europe that has created unrest among all other races of the world, and particularly the semi-independent Muhammadans. Even an insect gives a bite when trampled, what to say of men. The Europeans entertain the idea that God has created the White Christians to rule, while the other nations have been designed to serve them and to fill their treasury with cash and kind. The Christians think that theirs is the highest "civilisation" and those who are not so "civilised" have no claim even to be called men.

It is the vanity, oppression and blindness of the European Christians that have agitated the world. All countries and nations have their eyes opened, and are looking around. Rise of Japan, awakening in China, educational activities of Siam, Persian unrest, Turkish reform, and efforts of Arabia and Africa to unite, are all various manifestations only of the same cause. God alone knows what the ultimate result would be but there can be no doubt that a world-war would break out some day. Europe has seen a Holy War once before, when all the Christian States made a united attack on the Muhammadans. But such combination does not seem probable now.

At present, all the Christian nations of Europe are burning with mutual jealousy. In words, they cry "Peace! Peace!!", but their actions belie their professions. Increase of armies and improvement of dangerous armoury are noticed everywhere. Every nation is afraid of every other, and endeavours to strengthen its own party. Two great Alliances of the European Powers bear testimony to this fact. These preparations must be made use of some day. For the subjects are being crushed under the burden of the military expenditure and serious unrest has spread in Europe among the labouring classes and the people of limited means, which will come to an end only after a terrible revolution in the society.

So the present situation is this. Agitation against the Christian nations is spreading among other nations, who are looking for an opportunity for retaliation. Being actuated by one and the same motive they have sympathy for each other, while the European nations, although far superior in military prowess, are labouring under strong, mutual jealousy and hatred. A social revolution is, moreover, at hand. Owing to their excessive greed for dominion, the Christian nations are now unable to work, as before, in unison with each other. Generally speaking, such is the present political situation on the globe; but "God's will will be done."

12. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July says that a Russo-Japanese Alliance cannot be to the advantage of England, for there is a fear of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance being broken.HINDI BANGAVASI,  
July 22nd, 1913.

Russo-Japanese Alliance

India and the Colonies.

13. In quoting some of the speeches in the Union Parliament in course of the recent debate on the Bill for regulating the admission of Asiatics into South African Colonies, to show the feelings of the colonists in regard to the Indians settled there, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th July accuses, in strong terms, Mr. Smuts, the late Premier, who had promised to put an end to the oppression committed on the Indian settlers there, of breach of faith for he did not include in the Bill any provisions regarding which he had pledged his word to Mr. Gandhi, for the sole purpose, as it now appears, of inducing him to desist from passive resistance which Mr. Gandhi had started there. The paper does not see any probability of Imperial Government's interfering with the action of the self-governing colonies, and considers it quite helpless in the matter. There is no cause for the colonists, it adds, to be so hostile to the Indians except the fact that while the latter are capable, hardworking, industrious and frugal, the White colonists are quite the reverse of these. Having, therefore, been defeated in a virtuous competition, they are now having recourse to fiendish means to gain their object. We therefore repudiate them, says the paper, as our brethern being the subjects of the same British Government.

DAILY BHARAT  
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The question now is how to retaliate the wrong done to the Indians. There is only one way, and that is to stop the emigration of Indians there, to treat the South African colonists here as slaves, to forbid their carrying on any trade here and to give no employment under the Government of India to a European resident of the colony. This however cannot be accomplished by individuals. But the Government is nothing more than the representative of individuals, hence the paper hopes it will give effect to the above suggestions, otherwise the people should take up the question, and carry on a vigorous but constitutional agitation, till the Government comes to their help. Should it not do so they would be compelled to say, with the Hon'ble Mallik Umar Hayat Khan, "if we are at one and the Government is ours it must take our side, otherwise the Government is not ours."

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 30th, 1912.

14. Making the passage\* given in the side-note from Reuter's summary of Mr. Borden's speech at the Parliamentary dinner given in his honour the other day, the text of its leader, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th July writes:—

\* "He emphasized Canada's earnest eagerness to share the burden in the day of peril but he warned his hearers that Canada would never willingly accept the position of ward of her self-constituted guardians."

England would have bombarded the Capital town of any other country if it had oppressed the Indians in the way in which they have been by the Colonies. But England does not like to displease her Colonies and had, therefore, to suffer indignity repeatedly. She must be sorry to see her subjects, whose right to British citizenship has been confirmed by three successive monarchs, so ill-treated, but she has tried to conceal her feeling. Indians are being oppressed in Canada, Australia and South Africa in a way as they were never before; but England is silent. What good does England expect from the colonies in return for her such humiliating policy? The answer is, none at all. Though she has to spend large sums for their defence, she cannot expect to get any commercial advantages from them. Canada had all but entered into an agreement with the United States last year; but fortunately for England the Ministry changed and the agreement was not concluded. A learned writer has rightly said that these colonies are the ripe fruits of the Imperial tree and may fall down at any moment. The readers should mark what Mr. Borden says. Pity it is that England is a silent spectator of India's disgrace for the sake of such colonies. It is to please these colonists that she allows the humiliation of India which, though poor, maintains such a large army for the protection of the Empire, and it is for these people that the loyal Indians are being disgraced, put to shame, oppressed and kept in a state of unrest. Government is abandoning her duty of protecting the people for the sake of these vain fellows. For these ripe fruits, she is cutting at the very root of the pagoda tree. What a heart-rending scene it is!

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 31st, 1912.

15. In continuation of its article of the previous day's issue, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st July recounts the disabilities of Indians residing in South

African Colonies, after giving a history of the efforts made from time to time, both before and after the Boer war, to restrict their immigration into South Africa, and quoting Lord Lansdowne's feeling speech at the ill-treatment of the Indians by the Boers, which was made one of the ultimate causes of the war.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 23rd, 1912.

16. The leading article of the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July is only a continuation of its leader of the previous day, containing details about the disabilities of the Indian emigrants of Transvaal, Orange State, Cape Colony and Rhodesia. The Immigration Act and the prosecutions of the Indians under them are said to be a blot on the British sense of Justice.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 33rd, 1912.

17. In announcing a general public meeting in the Town Hall on Friday next, to protest against the rules proposed to be made by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta in order

Rules for the use of roads.



to stop the use of the roads in Calcutta by pedestrians, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July strongly protests against the rules, and supports some of the objections taken by the Marwari Association.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July says:—

Rules for the use of roads.

There are stringent rules regulating pedestrian traffic in the streets of London, and London pedestrians also are careful and intelligent walkers, unlike rustic Indians. Why, nevertheless, are thousands of persons run over by motor-cars and busses every month in London? In Bombay also, pedestrian traffic rules are stringent, but they fail to prevent accidents. In fact, so long as motor-drivers will be allowed to disregard the safety of human life and limbs with impunity, pedestrians will never be safe. A correspondent of the *Times* has rightly suggested that every driver of a motor car, who kills a person by running over him, should be prosecuted and his employer sued for damages. Why should the masses of pedestrians suffer for the convenience of a few rich men who own motor cars? Why should not owners of motor cars be restrained, like owners of fire-arms, from using them as engines of manslaughter?

Again, the people of this country have not yet learned the art of street-walking, and require a training in the matter. We would like to propose the addition of a new rule to those before the public, to the effect that, for six months after their enforcement, for every trespass on the main road by a pedestrian, the constable in charge of the part of the road where the trespass takes place will be punished. Such a rule will keep the traffic constables straight, and at the same time teach pedestrians how to walk in public roads. Constables should also keep foot-paths free from all sorts of obstacles. The foot-paths of the Chitpur road which are very narrow, are obstructed by hawkers of hot sweetmeats and fruits. When tram-cars pass by the side of these foot-paths, pedestrians naturally move a little to the other side, and they are often scalded by the heat of the sweetmeat vendors' burning *chulla*, or rewarded with abuses by the fruit-vendors. Sir Frederick Halliday personally inspects the condition of roads and footpaths leading to Sir Stuart Hogg's Market. Why does he not inspect the Chitpur road and its foot-paths now and then, in the morning and the evening? The inspection must be on foot and not in a motor-car.

We have no doubt as regards the honesty of Sir Frederick Halliday's purpose in making these rules. But he has not considered how *paharawallas* may turn his rules into money-producing machines, or that the municipality has not yet provided the public roads with suitable foot-paths. In front of the Bow Bazar Police-Station the foot path is very narrow and is moreover, provided with a huge dust-bin which emits such stench that pedestrians become obliged to take the main road here. There are many other parts of Bowbazar Street equally narrow. The proposed rules cannot, therefore, be enforced in this street. We are glad that Sir Frederick has consulted Babu Mati Lal Ghosh in the matter. But Babu Mati Lal does not move about the Calcutta Streets on foot. Pedestrians like ourselves are eminently fit to give a true account of foot-paths and pedestrian traffic. However that may be, the proposed rules may be enforced, as a tentative measure, in Chowringee, Dhurumtolla Street, Dalhousie Square, Amherst Street, Circular Road, Park Street, Colootola Street, Wellesley Street and Corporation Street. But where are sufficiently able and polite *paharawallas* to be found to see that the rules are obeyed by pedestrians? School boys will never obey them, nor also office-goers in the morning and the afternoon, when the foot-paths are overcrowded.

19. The *H. taradi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, writes:—

*Ibid.*

The enforcement of these rules will cause no end of hardship. The foot-paths in Calcutta often get so congested with people that passers have perforce to step down to the carriage way. Let Sir F. Halliday, put this statement to the test. We shall not object to these rules if he tries once to walk along the foot-paths through Chitpur Road, Clive Street, Dhurumtolla Street, Harrison Road, etc., without once stepping down to the carriage way and return to his police office unhurt and in time.

What legal right has the town police to prevent the rate-payers of Calcutta from enjoying public property kept up at their expense? We believe that the

NAYAK.  
July 22nd, 1912.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.



High Court will hold, if any infringement of this rule ever comes before it, that the just rights of the rate-payers demand that they shall have full use of their own property. Indeed, Sir F. Haliday himself had to recognize this in the case of the prohibition of Indians using certain parts of Red Road—a prohibition withdrawn because such restriction could not be enforced on a road built and maintained by public money.

If it is desired by this rule to prevent accidents, it should be borne in mind that accidents are caused mostly by the lawlessness of carriage and motor drivers. It is these drivers who require to be strictly controlled by the police. The Tram-car drivers, again, require looking after, for they do not observe the rules now laid down for their guidance. In London, the police help wayfarers across from one foot-path to another by stopping the wheeled traffic. In Calcutta, such help is rarely forthcoming, and if at all forthcoming it is from the European policemen and not the Hindusthani ones. Why should not these Hindusthanis be taught to be civil to the public as are their European brethren in the force? The greatest objection to the new rule is, that it will supply these constables with an instrument of oppression which they will turn to use to extort bribes. Let there be public meetings held to protest against the proposed change.

HINDUSTHAN,  
July 9th, 1912.

20. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, represents Mr. Montagu as saying that an amendment of the law of confession was under consideration by Government. Such amendment was, however, not likely to prevent altogether the extortion by the police of confessions from men suspected of guilty knowledge; but it will prevent indiscriminate oppression. Oppression will only be practised on men suspected to be real offenders. Commenting on this, the paper writes that such an amendment of the law cannot be satisfactory. When the police try to extort a confession, it is because they suspect the man to be really guilty. Suppose a man thus oppressed is held later by the courts to have been innocent, and the police are then called to account, they will simply say that there was, in their view, ample reason to suspect the man as the real offender and that is why they extorted a confession. That will be enough to exonerate them. What is wanted is such an amendment of the law as will prevent the extortion of confessions altogether by the police. Such an amendment alone can be efficacious.

MITHILA MIHIR,  
July 20th, 1912.

21. While praising the police arrangements at the recent Rajagriha fair, the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 20th July complains of the serious inconvenience and trouble experienced by the pilgrims waiting at Bakhtiarpur Railway Junction, where many of them were robbed of their things by thieves and blackmailed by railway employees.

The journal asks the railway authorities to have an eye on the subordinate staff on such occasions.

Elsewhere, it gives an illustration of the troubles the pilgrims had to face at Bakhtiarpur. On the 11th July, there was a great rush, at the Junction, of the passengers returning from Rajagriha. It rained the whole day and night and there was no place at or near the station for the people to take shelter in. A "Kotwal" offered to give accommodation to some men in the neighbouring bazar if they paid two annas per head. He took the men, who agreed to his proposal, to a dark house where they were attacked by a band of thieves armed with *lathies* and robbed of all they possessed.

BANGAVASI,  
July 20th, 1912.

22. Referring to the report published in the *Chinsurah Vartavaha* about the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore refusing to allow the car of the god Nandalal Jiu at Garuti (near Bhadreswar) to be drawn on the last *rath jatra* day, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July asks His Excellency Lord Carmichael to order an enquiry into the matter.

NAYAK,  
July 22nd, 1912.

23. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July quotes from the *Nihar* newspaper of Contai a paragraph in which a number of cases of theft and slaughter of cows for skin and flesh are reported. The first cases occurred on the 7th May in villages Sherpur and Dingalberia adjoining Contai town, the second case on the 24th May following, in village Barhakasharia under the Kkejuri Thana, the third



case in village Nandichak, and the fourth case in village Jiyaguvi under the Bhagabanpur Thana.

24. The *Hitaadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July quotes from the *Faridpore Hitaadi* how one Jamini Mohan Shaw of Fatepati in the Bhangra Chonki has become a convert to

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

Islam, and assuming the name of Abdul Karim is now going about preaching Islam and abusing the Hindus in an outrageous way. There is likely to be a conflict between Hindus and Muhammadans in consequence. Let the District Magistrate of Faridpore inquire into the matter.

25. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July alleges that the four Criminal Investigation Department officers who have been stationed at Panihati to watch the movements of a number of young men of the locality, neglect their duty and submit false reports to their superiors. They are, moreover, addicted to drinking and licentiousness, and do whatever they like by threatening the villagers.

NAYAK,  
July 22nd, 1912.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

26. In continuation of its previous article on the subject (see paragraph 45 of Report on Native Papers for the 20th July, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th July thus writes

BASUMATI,  
July 20th, 1912.

on the Clarke case:—

Our surprise increases the more we read this judgment. The Judicial Committee at the outset have made a serious mistake regarding Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment, as we pointed out in our previous article—a mistake which is most surprising considering the able lawyers who compose the Committee.

Next, in course of narrating the facts of this case, they have said:—

The zamindars in that part of the country are Hindus, most of them apparently absentees, living in Calcutta.

We humbly inquire whence their Lordships obtained this knowledge. It was not proved as a fact by evidence before their court, why then did the Committee accept it as such? The people of Mymensingh all know that the zamindars of that part of the country live on their estates for the most part of the year. But of course they cannot possibly live in each and all of their various cutcheries at the same time, multiplying themselves, like Krishna sixteen thousand times to appear before each one of the sixteen thousand milk-maids at Brindaban on the night of the *Ras* sports. The Gauripur zamindars have cutcheries at Jamalpore and various other places, but unhappily they cannot, at one and the same time, be present at Gauripur and Jamalpore. Even though they are indirectly censured by the Judicial Committee for this, they must perforce put up with it silently, for they are physically incapable of incarnating themselves in more than one body at one and the same time.

Here is another extract from their Lordships' judgment:—

Some Hindus, apparently at the instance of the servants and agents of the plaintiff and his co-sharers known collectively as the Gauripur zamindars, tried to prevent the sale of *bideshi* or foreign goods.

We ask where is the evidence which led the Judicial Committee to infer that the men who tried to prevent the sale of foreign goods did so at the instance of the zamindars and their servants and agents. We cannot think that their Lordships obtained any irrefutable evidence on this point. What appears to be clear and distinct at first sight often turns out to be false in the fuller light of a closer examination of evidence. So what may be apparently true in the opinion of their Lordships need not be accepted as true, until it has been proved as such by careful inquiry and reliable evidence.

Their Lordships say:—

On the evening of April 27th some Hindus dressed, or supposed to be dressed, in Muhammadan clothes were observed wandering about the town.

In Jamalpore the dress of both Hindus and Musalmans is alike. Occasionally, however, Musalmans wear lungis and Turkish caps. Where is the proof that the men wandering about Jamalpore town on the 29th April were



Hindus and not any other people? In times of strife, many mischievous people, in order to foment the quarrel, put on disguise and do many reprehensible things. We cannot understand on what evidence the men in disguise who did these bad things, are held rightly to have been Hindus and not Musalmans and Christians or Jains or Buddhists.

We fail to notice in this judgment certain facts which should have found place there. At the time of the Jamalpore disturbances a number of manuscript notices were distributed asking Moslems forcibly to marry Hindu girls and widows. This was mentioned in some of the newspapers at the time. We heard that some of these notices were brought to the notice of the Divisional Commissioner. But of course they were not proved in court, and so ought not to be taken into consideration. But, although these notices may be ignored, there is no way of denying that Moslems desecrated the image of the goddess Vasanti. Messrs. Barneville, Clarke, Lufferman, etc., were witnesses of it and so were the special correspondents of the *Englishman*, the *Statesman* and the *Indian Daily News*. But these serious incidents are not referred to at all in the judgment. Is not this really surprising?

In the riot which occurred in this connection, a Musalman named Gendu Sheikh was hurt by a pistol shot. Was it to search for this pistol that Mr. Clarke instituted his search into Brajendra Kishore Babu's cutchery? If he had done so the High Court would never have held his conduct illegal. The papers put up to the High Court in the case of Gendu Sheikh prove that no search was made for the pistol with which Gendu was wounded. It was for this that the High Court held that the search for arms which Mr. Clarke instituted into the cutcherries of the zemindar was a general one. Here it is that the trouble lies. For in such a case there can arise no question whatever, about a Magistrate or a Court. But strange to say none of these points have been decided in the judgment. Here is another extract from the judgment:—

It cannot be denied that a serious offence had been committed against the public tranquillity, and under the Code of Criminal Procedure (which defines offences against the public tranquillity and is summarised in Chapter VIII, of Schedule II of the Code) every member of the unlawful assembly from which the shots proceeded was equally guilty of the offence. Nor can it be disputed that it was the duty of the District Magistrate to inquire into that offence.

It is true that there can be no difference of opinion about what the Privy Council says on the point of the law, but they have created a most puzzling situation in regard to facts in the present case. We have already said that, on a review of the evidence, the High Court held that Mr. Clarke did not institute his search into the zemindar's cutchery in connection with the offence against the person of Gendu Sheikh. The Privy Council has not controverted the reasoning which led the High Court to arrive at this conclusion. Is not this really surprising? The question now is, whether the Criminal Procedure Code can justify Mr. Clarke, if he instituted a search generally not in regard to any particular offence. The Judicial Committee's judgment leaves us in doubt on this point.

Secondly, granting that Mr. Clarke was justified in entering Brajendra Babu's cutchery, will his effecting the entry be held to be legal, if during the search he causes Brajendra Babu unnecessary loss. Does not the legality or illegality of previous acts depend on the nature of subsequent ones? Suppose I peacefully enter a friend's house, sit chatting with him for a time, so far I have done nothing illegal, and then suddenly fall to smashing up his valuable furniture, and to setting fire to his bed—will not then my entry into his house be held to have been an unlawful one? No one will deny that my later acts make my previous acts illegal in this case. Mr. Clarke did nothing illegal in entering Brajendra Babu's cutcherry to make a search. And it would not have been illegal if he had caused Brajendra Babu such loss as was unavoidable in conducting the search. But we fail to see why his entering the cutcherry will not be held illegal, if, from neglect and want of skill on his part, Brajendra Babu was put to unnecessary loss. And that such unnecessary loss was caused was proved by evidence before Mr. Justice Fletcher. Not only this. Before this search into Brajendra Babu's cutchery Mr. Clarke had been warned by a Hindu that a previous search into another zamindar's cutcherry had been attended with unnecessary loss. With this complaint already made, why did



not Mr. Clarke, warn the men engaged in the search into Brajendra Babu's cutcherry, to be careful? We shall quote part of Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment here:—"By the time that the defendant and the searching party reached the plaintiff's cutcherry, the cutcherries of three other zamindars and a Hindu temple had been previously searched without finding anything suspicious. In these circumstances, one would have thought that the defendant would then have doubted whether the information given to him by the police was correct, and would have proceeded with great circumspection, the more specially so, as he admits that at the search of one of the cutcherries previously searched, a complaint had been made to him by a Hindu gentleman, who was accompanying the search party, as to the method in which the search was being conducted." It is strange that the Judicial Committee have not controverted these arguments of Mr. Justice Fletcher. Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee have not decided whether Mr. Clarke, who was present at the search as a court, was or was not bound to listen to this warning by the Hindu gentleman.

Thirdly, the case about this riot was originally pending before Mr. Barneville. Of course Mr. Clarke could lawfully transfer it to his file, but certain written proceedings were necessary before such transfer could be made, and Mr. Clarke has admitted that he omitted them. Could he then lawfully take cognisance of this suit? Probably he could not. It follows, therefore, that what Mr. Clarke did was illegal. But the Judicial Committee have held that he acted legally. Is it then to be inferred that a District Magistrate can transfer a suit to his own file from the file of a subordinate Magistrate, without observing the preliminary formalities necessary under the Criminal Procedure Code? If so what does the Criminal Procedure Code exist for? The Judicial Committee have said nothing to solve this riddle. This is strange.

The Privy Council have held that the words Magistrate and Court as written in section 96 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are interchangeable. Many experts declared themselves doubtful on this point. Anyway, being laymen, we cannot decide where experts differ. But if the Judicial Committee are right in their interpretation, an amendment of the law is urgently called for.

Of course, we admit Mr. Clarke acted under a sense of duty. It appeared to be illegal to many because he acted with a certain degree of carelessness. Brajendra Babu himself thought he had been illegally put to loss and therefore wanted redress. He had no bad motive in appealing to the impartial decision of His Majesty's Court. He has now been held to have been wrong in his idea that Mr. Clarke acted illegally. But the public would have been glad if the Judicial Committee had not laid on him the burden of costs in the suit.

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th July notices the criticism which appeared in the *Weekly Notes* of the judgment of the Privy Council on the Mymensingh case,

The Clarke case.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
July 19th, 1912.

and says:—

It is in every way desirable that the public should have faith in and respect for the highest tribunal in the British Empire. It is a pity, however, that the educated community in this country have not been satisfied with the Privy Council decision in this case. There is at present a widespread idea that the selection of Judges to try Indian appeals in the Privy Council is not now made with as much care as it ought to be. We do not know how far this notion is based on truth, but all the same we should think that our rulers should keep an eye on the matter. It is the contentment of the people that should be the chief aim of the Sovereign and his officers, and we hope that the authorities in England, who are noted for their love of justice, will not lose sight of this aim.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes that the agitation over the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Clarke case shows how great

*Ibid.*

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
July 19th, 1912.

is the public regard for the Calcutta High Court. It is doubtful, however, how far the public meeting at the Town Hall next Friday will do any good. It should be ascertained first whether such a meeting will be legal. In any case, let the organisers proceed with circumspection; let them not do anything rashly.



ISLAM RABI,  
July 5th, 1912.

29. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 5th July says that complaints are universal against the manner in which the Munsifs of Isvarganj do their work, and suggests as a remedial measure the abolition of the Munsifi at Isvarganj and its amalgamation with the judiciary at the head-quarters.

The Isvarganj Munsifa.

(c)—Jails.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1912.

30. Reproducing from the *Bengales* the alleged circumstances which led the political convict, Indubhushan Ray, to commit suicide, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says:—

Indubhushan Ray's suicide.

If this report be true we should like to know what justification there was for the harsh treatment which Indubhushan used to receive. In every country, political convicts are treated in a different way from thieves and murderers. Why did the Jailer refuse to examine Indubhushan's hand, which was full of painful sores? Why, again, did not the Medical Superintendent, whose bungalow was only about a hundred cubits away from the jail, come up in time and save the poor fellow's life? A man does not commit suicide unless his patience is sorely taxed. What then were the circumstances which made Indubhushan kill himself? When the Magistrate held an inquest on the affair one of the political convicts, named Hotilal, said Indubhushan's suicide was due to his ill-treatment by the jail officers. And for this act Hotilal was punished by being made to work at the oil-mill. We will not dwell upon the heart-rending accounts any more. But we must say that a commission composed of officials and non-officials, both Englishmen and Bengalis, should be appointed to enquire into the matter, and that Indubhushan's own people should also be represented on the commission. Lord Hardinge is well-known for his love of justice, and we hope that His Excellency will unravel the facts connected with the matter, and save political convicts from unnecessary hardships.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

*Ibid.*

We have already reproduced from the *Bengales* the heart-rending story about the lamentable misfortunes and terrible oppressions to which the political prisoners at the Andamans were exposed. Our contemporary reverted to the subject in its issue of the 14th July last. It says that there has been no semi-official contradiction yet of its allegations about the harsh treatment meted out to the political offenders by the prison officials at the Andamans. Unhappily, the Andaman prisoners are being treated in a way which is the reverse of that adopted in all civilised countries on earth. These political prisoners are being subjected to harsher treatment than that meted out to murderers, thieves and dacoits serving out their sentences there. The story of the suicide of Indubhushan Ray bears out this statement. Indubhushan was found hanging at 1 A.M., on the 19th April by one of the warders. An alarm was raised and the Superintendent quickly appeared on the scene. The Medical Superintendent of the jail has his quarters a few hundred yards off the prison. He was telephoned to five or six times and a police orderly was despatched to him, but he made no response till 8 A.M. the following morning. A Madras hospital assistant came and found the body cold and stiff.

So much for the incidents immediately after his death, The following are the incidents preceding, according to our contemporary's story:—

On the afternoon of the 28th April, a few hours before his suicide, Indubhushan saw the Superintendent and prayed to him to change his work. He had been employed in extracting fibre from the Rambash tree. The juice of this tree had hurt his fingers so much that he could scarcely move them at all and the pain kept him awake the whole night and he could not even take his meals lest his fingers should come in contact with *dal* (cooked pulse) and aggravate his sufferings. All the response he got to this piteous appeal was a reproof from the Superintendent in language not fit for publication. Indubhushan next appealed to be taken to the Medical Superintendent to have his fingers examined. Thereat the Sahib roared out, "You just obey my orders." After some



consideration, however, he sent for the prisoner and said to him "Very well, I will change your work." Indubhushan next learnt with horror that he was to be put on to the oil-press. In terror he appealed again to the Superintendent, saying that he would die if he were put to the oil-press, but the Superintendent abused him and sent him away. That night Indubhushan committed suicide.

These incidents are a clear proof of the lamentable condition of the political prisoners. We cannot believe such heart-rending things to be possible under a civilised government like that of the British. Let Lord Hardinge enquire into the matter and earn the popular gratitude by applying remedial measures.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that if science is to be believed, all offenders are partially insane.

*BASUMATI*,  
July 20th, 1912.

The case of Indubhushan Ray. And if men partially insane are treated cruelly, disgrace will attach to the name of Government. We cannot believe that a civilised government, like that of the British, is guilty of inhuman treatment towards people offending against it. We shall be glad if an inquiry is made and the allegations proved false.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says:—

*Ibid.*

If the *Bengalee's* allegations be true, the state of affairs in the Andamans must be very bad indeed.

*B. BANGAVASI*,  
July 20th, 1912.

We hope that His Excellency the Governor-Council will order an enquiry into the matter, and, if Indubhushan has really been driven to commit suicide by the ill-treatment he used to receive from some jail officer, have that officer suitably punished. If, again, the facts be otherwise, that also ought to be made known to the public, so that their minds may be disabused of any suspicion which they may still happen to entertain in this subject.

34. The accounts published in the *Bengalee* of the condition of convicts in the Andamans, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July, make it necessary that an enquiry should be made as to their truth or otherwise. We have already published a translation of the article which had appeared in the *Bengalee*, and we should think that it would be well if an able and impartial officer were deputed to conduct an enquiry into the affair. Will His Excellency Lord Hardinge direct his kind attention to the matter? If the report which has been current of late passes freely from lip to lip, it will raise a great suspicion in the public mind and increase discontent. We are, therefore, constrained to pray for an enquiry.

*NAYAK*,  
July 18th, 1912.

#### (d)—Education.

35. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July strongly criticises Babu Dines

*HITAVADI*,  
July 19th, 1912.

"A preposterous model."

Chandra Sen's *Jara Bharata*—a Bengali book recommended by the University of Calcutta to students preparing for the Matriculation Examination for 1914, as a book to be read as presenting a model of Bengali style. The article may be summarised as follows:—

We are glad that our agitation to have the Bengali language recognized by the gods of the Calcutta University has borne fruit. One or two Bengali books are now included every year in the list of University text-books, which is no doubt an encouragement, however small, to Bengali authors. But some of the Bengali books recommended by the University are so worthless that we are at a loss to understand how the Bengali Board of studies could have selected them. The learning and intelligence of the members of this Board are above question. It cannot be believed that they are incompetent to judge of the merits of these books. The natural inference, therefore, is that they selected the books without having read them, either through idleness or through a desire to patronise authors that hang on them. We are sorry for the good name of these gentlemen, as well as for the students, who shall find in after life the model set before them by the University, of no help in the world of Bengali letters.

Babu Dines Chandra Sen's *Jara Bharata* is one of these bad books. It is bad from beginning to end. In the very preface it is written:—



"As pomegranates grow in Kabul, and roses in Bassora, so are stories of *নিঃস্বার্থ* (freedom from desires) and *ব্রহ্মানন্দ* (delight in Brahman) peculiar to India."

What an excellent simile! And what uniformity of construction in the two parts of the sentence! "As... ..grow, so are peculiar to India." Will the University authorities be pleased, if students, on the model of this style, should now write:—

"As Arabian horses run, so are palm trees peculiar to Behar."?

On the next page of the preface occurs the following passage:—

"Here everywhere are parties of Vaishnavas chanting the name of God (Hari) and singing about the autumnal advent of Mother Durga."

Who shall say where these Vaishnavas live who sing about a Sakta goddess? Will Dines Babu tell us from which worn-out page of a manuscript he has discovered this hidden truth?

In the body of the book there occurs in one place the expression "more solitary path of Yoga (mental abstraction)". We do not see the necessity of the comparative degree here, when there was nothing in the passage with which any comparison is intended, neither do we know what the expression means.

On page 18 it is written:—

"The soft *blue* of the sky and the *earth* is dazzling the eyes like the lustre of that most beautiful body."

Can anybody say how the soft blue of the sky dazzles the eye?

On page 22 occurs the expression "motionless or moist (*ভিষিক*) rumbling of clouds".

What is meant by motionless or moist rumbling of clouds? We also come across expressions like "*কুখাতি দৃষ্টি*" (hungry look), *কুখবের পর্যাপ্ত নভার* (sufficient heaps of flowers), which are either unmeaning, un-Bengali, or tautological. Hundreds of such unmeaning and un-Bengali expressions have made the book, bad as it is, worse.

The peculiar merit of this book (we cannot say fault, as the book is selected by the University) is that it is full of high-sounding words and expressions which convey no sense. There is no harmony between the different parts of a sentence. It is written throughout in a careless and reckless style, as if the author thought that he was divinely inspired and so what he wrote was unexceptionable. We are not sorry for it, but we want to know whence did the University learn the principles to select any sort of writing as a text book?

(Here follow a few more instances of bad composition and careless use and misuse of words in the book.)

The writer concludes thus:—

Two things we understand in this connection, one—that the author is the favourite of fortune, and the other—that "a man's luck is inscrutable even to the gods, not to speak of men."

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1912.

36. Referring to the list of students who have obtained scholarships in the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th July takes exception to the fact that while the names of students from Ranchi and Cuttack, which belong to the new Province of Behar, have been published along with those of students of Bengal, the names of scholarship-holders in Eastern Bengal and Assam have not yet been published and will form a separate list. The paper thinks it strange that in spite of the annulment of the "Partition" this sort of thing should still go on.

STAR OF INDIA,  
July 19th, 1912.

37. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 19th July is surprised to learn that on the recommendation of the Principal of the Behar School of Engineering, the Patna District Board has awarded to a Hindu student the scholarship previously held by a Mahomedan student of the institution in spite of the protest of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. What is the use of having such Mahomedan members on the Board, the paper asks, as do not safeguard the



interest of their own community and why should they aspire to be elected as members of the Districts or Municipal Boards. It appeals to Muhammadans in general to take lesson from the above fact and be careful at the time of elections.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July hears that the teaching of English Literature in the B. A. Classes at the Presidency College is not satisfactory, so much so that some of the students are thinking of leaving for some other college. Let Mr. James inquire into the matter.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

39. Referring to the Government Circular allowing the admission, with a scholarship, into the Calcutta Medical College, of a matriculated Behari Muhammadan, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 19th July regrets that ever since the existence of the circular no Behari Muhammadans have, in spite of all their efforts, succeeded to avail themselves of the privilege. This year also an F. A. plucked Behari Muhammadan applied for admission but was rejected on the plea of there being no room. The paper asks if the Government would call on the college authorities to explain their action. Or if it has been provided in the circular that Behari Muhammadans can be admitted only when there are vacancies, what is the use of the circular except holding out an empty hope to Behari Muhammadans? The paper draws the attention of the Muhammadans to the fact that people of other classes are preventing them from being benefited by any boon granted by the Government, and that their own leaders who want votes for the membership of the Legislative Council, do not care at all to attend to their difficulties.

STAR OF INDIA,  
July 19th, 1912.

40. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th July sarcastically congratulates Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee and the Calcutta University on the large number of passes which this year and the previous years have witnessed. Seriously speaking, if real education is to be imparted, the methods of teaching must be changed, the number of colleges increased, text-books selected with greater care, the educational system freed from the bonds of servitude, and all political motives banished entirely from the University. As it is, that body does not aim at the promotion of real education and genuine manhood. If it did, it would not abolish the history of England as a subject of study, would not seek to manufacture economies to order, would not compel lads to study books written by Rai Saheb Haran Chandra Rakshit. Sir Ashutosh enjoys power and prestige, but he has bought them at too heavy a price. The men who, for their own ends, have sacrificed the future of the country will also be immortalised in history.

BASUMATI,  
July 20th, 1912.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th July does not approve of the idea of founding a separate educational institution for zamindars' sons, as was prayed for by the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association in the address they presented to His Excellency Lord Carmichael at Dacca. The paper asks whether or not the existing schools and colleges are fit to impart education to zamindars' sons, and whether zamindars think it beneath their dignity to have their sons educated with the sons of ordinary people. There is nothing to be gained by keeping zamindars' sons aloof from those of middle-class people, for that would only serve to make the former proud and lose all sympathy from the latter. And that would mean a real mischief to the community. The Landholders' Association of Dacca must be a very arrogant body, indeed.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1912.

42. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July dwells on the increasing difficulty of the problem of finding accommodation in the Calcutta colleges for the yearly growing number of Moslems who seek admission into them, and also of housing them suitably in the town. In this connection, the paper refers to a pamphlet entitled "The Musalmans of Bengal. How they remain uneducated," written by some Moslem students of Calcutta. From a list given in this pamphlet (a list not professing to be exhaustive) it appears that in the present year, 77 Moslems of Western Bengal, 76 from

MUHAMMADI,  
July 19th, 1912.



Eastern Bengal, and 48 from Bihar and elsewhere, have been refused admission into the Calcutta colleges and into the Hostels.

And all this time the number of Moslem students passing the Matriculation, and I. A. and I. Sc. examinations has more than doubled. Everything depends on the free development of high education among Moslems in the immediate future. What then is to be done? No mere tinkering will do. Let there be two colleges for Moslems established at Dacca and Calcutta. The Bengal educational conference of Moslems, at its last session, prayed that the English department of the Calcutta Madrasah might be raised to the status of a college. Mr. Kuchler thought a case for it had yet to be made out. Is he not convinced now that a strong case has been made out? Let Moslems bestir themselves over this urgent question promptly. The same paper elsewhere strongly favours the idea that, in connection with the new Dacca University, the Dacca Madrasah should be raised to the status of a college. But let not the Arabic department of the Madrasah be abolished as a necessary concomitant. The present system of Arabic instruction is faulty, and requires to be changed. But that is no reason for its entire abolition. The Moslems of Bengal, generally, will strongly resent the abolition of this or any other of the Madrasahs in the Presidency.

43. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

The Aligarh and the Benares University.

There are going to be a Musalman University at Aligarh and a Hindu University at Benares. The promoters of the Universities are briskly raising subscriptions to the tune of fifty and sixty lakhs. We had never had any idea that so much alms could be obtained in India. There is no doubt that both the universities have the sympathy of the Government, though its attitude towards both these schemes seems to be that of indifference.

The Aligarh College is an admirable handiwork of Sir Syed Ahmad, of whom it would be no exaggeration to any that a farsighted man like him has not been born in modern times. The Aligarh College has infused the Musalmans of India with a new spirit, and it (the college) is now to be made into a University. The Government has ordered that no Lieutenant-Governor or Viceroy shall be the Chancellor of this University, and that it is not to have any jurisdiction over colleges and Madrasahs outside the town of Aligarh. The Aligarh University will be a residential institution, that is, none but wealthy Musalmans will be able to have their sons educated in this University. In plain words, the Government has put a clever check upon the Pan-Islamic propaganda in India. The influence of education and educated people increases with its extension. In a vast country like India a system of education which is not very wide in its scope is not likely to have much influence on the community.

The Hindu University, to be founded at Benares, will also be on the same lines as the Musalman University at Aligarh. Its advantage will be enjoyed by none but the sons of rich men, though, of course, if the students are made to lead the life of Hindu ascetics, the expenses will not come up to much, and middle-class people will be able to send their sons there for education. But Western ideals and our modern "Babuism" will stand in the way of this project. If the promoters of the Benares University scheme act with a careful eye to the future, they will be able to get over the difficulty placed in their path by the Government. We do not blame Lord Hardinge for all this, because he has acted as he should have acted in the interest of the administration. But we, the subjects, ought to take care that we do not make fools of ourselves.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 23rd, 1912.

44. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July speaks of the great disappointment caused by the recent declaration of the Government of India restricting the scope of the Hindu and Musalman Universities and says that it is difficult to know the object of the Government regarding such restrictions.

The paper holds Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and others responsible for this declaration, as it considers it to be the outcome of the agitation set up by them against the proposed Dacca University, from selfish motives.



45. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 20th July says that the Hindu and Muhammadan Universities will cause much regret and loss to the people, and hopes that the Government will fully reconsider the question. MITHILA MIHIR,  
July 20th, 1912.
46. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 18th July in one of its Editorial notes prays to Government for granting a separate University to Bihar, without which the new Province would be without its eyes. It asks the Biharis to approach Government with a prayer on the subject. TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
July 18th, 1912.
47. As a result of the University Regulation restricting the number of students in a college class, many, after passing the Matriculation examination are, writes the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 18th July, wandering hither and thither, unable to get admission into a College. A new University in Bihar will remove this difficulty of the Behari students, as the establishment of the University will be followed by opening of some more colleges, the existing ones not being sufficient to maintain the University. SHIKSHA,  
July 18th, 1912.
48. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th July pretexts against the idea of abolishing the Sibpur Engineering College. If the Government wants to establish an Engineering College at Dacca let it do so; or if the Government of India founds a college, well and good. But the paper would, on no account, have Bengal deprived of its Engineering College. SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1912.
49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July does also not support the idea of transferring the Sibpur Engineering College to Dacca. All the chief educational institutions should be at or near the Provincial Capital, where the people of the entire province come on one business or another. The transfer of this college to Dacca will impair the glory of Calcutta, and will inconvenience the students. Moreover, Calcutta is healthier than Dacca. The paper is also opposed to the abolition of the various provincial Engineering colleges and the creation of a single well-equipped institution for all India. HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.
50. The *Suhrid* [Ferozpur] of the 16th July writes that when the District Board of Bakerganj created the post of Assistant Sub-Inspector of schools to replace the Inspecting Pandits, they assured the men appointed to the new posts that they were in time to be promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspectors of schools. Now, however, these Sub-Inspectors have been made Government servants. But that is no reason why the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of schools are to be debarred from all prospects of promotion. Will not the Education Department consider their hard lot? SUHRID,  
July 16th, 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

51. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 20th July is surprised at the ignorance of the Health Officer of Calcutta about the cause of the fever just now raging in the town in an epidemic form, and is said to be a mild type of dengue fever. DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 20th, 1912.
52. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July draws attention to a memorial lately presented to the Governor by Khan Bahadur Hemayet-ud-din Ahmed of Bakerganj, pointing out how intrigues in Local Boards and Municipalities, and deliberate manipulation of the voters' lists often result in depriving Moslem rate-payers of the rights they enjoy under the law. Existing members of these bodies use their influence over the office staff to include in the voters' lists, as far as possible, such men only as are likely to support them. The result is that of 100 legitimate Moslem voters, barely 4 to 8 names actually appear in the voters' lists. There is irrefutable proof of this if called for by Government. As a result of this representation by Mr. Hemayet-ud-din, there has been prepared a new list of voters for the Barisal Local Board, but even this list is faulty, as including names of men now dead (like that of Babu Rajani Kanta Das) and omitting other names which should find a place (like that of Mr. A. MUHAMMADI,  
July 19th, 1912.



C. Sen, Sessions Judge, and his brothers, all graduates). In fact, the list will appear to have been prepared with a view to including the names of only such voters as live in the same villages with the existing members. About 85 villages in the Kotwali thana, 163 in the Jhalakati thana, 259 in the Gaur Nadi thana, inhabited mostly by Moslems, have been wholly excluded from this voters' list. This shows what a travesty of local self-government we have.

And the worst of it all is that these evils are not confined to the particular area complained of by Mr. Hemayat-ud-din Ahmad. They are almost universal all over India, so far as the deliberate exclusion of Moslem voters specially is concerned. Some years ago, the present paper exposed similar scandals in connection with the election to the Basirhat Local Board. And though a new election was ordered by Government in that case, the general question was not taken up. Let the Moslem community agitate over the matter and insist on the enjoyment of the rights they already possess under the law of the land.

MEDINI BANDHAV.  
July 15th, 1912.

53. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 15th July reports the proceedings of the meeting of the Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality, in which Babu Upendra Nath Maiti was elected Chairman and

The Midnapore Municipal election.

Babu Kalipada Hazra, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, and says:—

The present are very bad times; moreover, black clouds are gathering in the north-east, with occasional flashes of lighting; so we cannot say anything pointedly. The readers will, therefore, pardon us for keeping our thoughts concealed within our broken hearts and simply publishing a short account of the election imbroglio without any comment.

JASOHAR.  
July 20th, 1912.

54. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 20th July heartily thanks Lord Carmichael for saying, in reply to the address presented to His Excellency by the people of Khulna, that he considers malaria to be the worst enemy

Words of hope spoken by Lord Carmichael.

of Bengal, and that he will carry out any suggestion for its suppression that may be made by the new Public Works Department.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

55. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July points out that the portion of the Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway between Telkal Ghat and Kadamtala lies in a most crowded

A Railway complaint.

part of Howrah along a narrow road, and this causes frequent accidents. The paper hopes the Government will try to do something to prevent them. The local public have repeatedly petitioned Government in the matter, without avail.

MUHAMMADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

56. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July publishes a letter complaining against Babu Kali Prasad Bose, station-master at Mirpur, Eastern Bengal State Railway. He is greatly inconveniencing some of

A complaint against a station-master.

the local merchants because they refuse to comply with his demands of illegal gratification. He delays in booking goods sent by these merchants. Furthermore, valuable goods stored in the godown are often stolen or replaced by less valuable stuff. Complaints of loss made to him are rudely rejected. Unless the authorities adopt prompt remedial measures a large number of damage suits will soon be instituted.

(h)—*General.*

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

57. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July approves of the legislation recently undertaken by the Bombay Council to

Law against cocaine smuggling.

enhance the maximum punishment for cocaine smuggling and hopes it will be efficacious. It also recommends similar legislation for Bengal.



58. Referring to the growing number of cocaine cases, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th July complains of the inadequacy of the punishment now admissible by law or awarded by the courts, and suggests that the law should be so amended as to empower the Magistrates to award imprisonment up to two years with fines up to four times the value of the drug seized, and in default imprisonment for an additional period.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 19th, 1912.

59. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 14th July says that the highest boon which the Indians have received at the hands of the English is the system of even-handed dispensation of justice, at the head of which is the High Court uncontrolled by the Executive power. The most independent of the Indian High Courts is the Calcutta High Court, over which even the Provincial Government has no authority. It was this unique independence of this tribunal which enabled it to save innocent people from injustice and oppression in the troublous days of sedition and unrest in Bengal. And but for the coolness and impartiality of the High Court, the country would have been consumed in a wild-fire of unrest and oppression. People, therefore, thought that all the other Indian High Courts also should be freed from the control of the Provincial Governments. Lord Crewe has, however, destroyed all hope of such a salubrious change by announcing that even the Calcutta High Court would ere long be placed under Provincial control. Of course, there is nothing to be afraid of from Lord Carmichael's Government. But Lord Carmichael's successor may be a ruler of a different character, a man of Lord Curzon's type. And then the condition of the people will no doubt be deplorable.

RANGPUR DIKPRO-  
KASH.  
July 14th, 1912.

The writer next denies the necessity of establishing a separate High Court in Behar, and says that, in the interest of justice, it would rather be better if it were possible for law-suits of one province to be always heard in another province. Again, if Bihar gets a High Court, why not Assam? At the time of transferring the Capital from Calcutta, the Government of India promised not to reduce the glory of the city. Now, the Government will really help in keeping the glory of the city intact by refusing to break up the Calcutta High Court. Moreover, the Calcutta High Court has the great advantage of being situated at almost equal distances from Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

60. The *Hindi Bangavari* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July writes:—

HINDI, BANGAVARI,  
July 22nd, 1912.

Two Capitals of Bengal. Heaven knows what more is still in store for Calcutta seeing that there would be two Capitals instead of one of the United Bengal, and it will not be able to enjoy to the full extent the privilege of the Capital of the Province.

61. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 16th July publishes a letter written in English, in which the writer protests against the partition of Mymensingh.

CHARU MIHIR,  
July 16th, 1912.

62. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 16th July has the following in a contributed article under the heading "The Partition of the Mymensingh district":—

CHARU MIHIR,  
July 16th, 1912.

We publish below, for the consideration of the public and the Government, the conclusions we have arrived at after discussing for the last four years the question of the partition of the district of Mymensingh, and reading the Government's resolution on the subject.

The manner in which the Government has taken up the subject shows that the partition of the district is inevitable. But the partition should be effected in a way which will benefit both the Government and the people. The town of Mymensingh is situated at the centre of the district; and hence in whichever way the district may be divided, one part is bound to be larger than the other. That can never be of any use, and so later on the district will have to be divided into three small parts, thus depriving the present district of its identity altogether.

Hence it would be better to accept the original proposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and divide the district into two equal parts. This would make the river Brahmaputra the natural boundary of both the districts, and keep the present town of Mymensingh as the head-quarters town



of both of them. Even now, these two natural divisions are known as East Mymensingh and West Mymensingh.

True, this proposal was protested against at the time it was made and so the Government gave it up. We think that it was from Tangail that the strongest protest was raised, but Tangail does not any longer wish to be made into a small district, with Jamalpore as her head-quarters town. She would rather prefer to be connected with Mymensingh. If the railway is extended up to Tangail all inconvenience will be removed. And in fact a railway line up to Tangail will be unavoidably necessary, even if Jamalpore be made into a district.

If Mymensingh be made the chief town of both districts, much of the difficulties and loss, the fear of which had led the public to oppose the partition of the district, will be done away with. We explain below how this will benefit both Government and the public:—

(1) For the present it will do if the civil work of the old and the new district be kept together and the criminal work be separated.

(2) A proposal was made to build a new town to the north-west of the present jail. Thus one jail would do for both the districts. One Civil Surgeon would also be enough for the two districts. There is no reason why the jail should have to be enlarged if the district be divided.

(3) The quarters which are now being built for the police force at the cost of Rs. 32,000, will do for both the districts, because they are situated at a place midway between the two proposed chief towns.

(4) This town is the only healthy place in the district. Officials will get here the benefit of the sanitary arrangements and water-supply of this town and have the advantage of each others's society.

The people's gains—

(1) The properties of many zamindars, will, if the district be divided, lie in both the districts. If, therefore, the chief town of both the districts be the same, such zamindars will not have to keep separate staffs of officers, and they will also be able to do much useful work.

(2) The system of water-supply will only have to be improved a little instead of spending money on separate water-works for two towns.

(3) The same hospital, Town Hall, etc., will do for both the districts, all that will be necessary being a new dispensary in the new portion of the town.

(4) If the Anandamohan College is raised to the status of a first grade college it will do for both the districts, for it will not be easy to found a new college at Jamalpore.

(5) The Bidyamayi High school will be enough for the needs of the two districts, as it will not be possible to open a school at Jamalpore.

(6) Thus, the educated men of both the districts will be able to mix with one another and exchange ideas and opinions. And a united educated community is a valuable asset both for the rulers and the ruled.

For these and some other reasons, we fully approve of the first proposals of the Government, and we hope that the people of Mymensingh will be able to explain the matter to His Excellency Lord Carmichael.

In conclusion, we beg to suggest that, since the number of subdivisions in the two districts will not be adequate for their good administration, Madhupur and Bajitpur be made into two new subdivisions. In fact, the creation of these two subdivisions is more important than the partition of the district.

63. In another article the same paper writes:—

The partition of Mymensingh.

The whole district of Mymensingh is unanimously opposed to the partition of the district. True, at one time the Anjuman approved of a partition of the district, but that was when this Association made it a business to go against everything in which the Hindus were interested. Now, however, all the local bodies, both Hindu and Muhammadan, are protesting against the proposed partition of the district. As for the so-called support of the Tangail people, that was an affair secretly got up by a small number of men a few years ago, and hence it may be dismissed as of no value whatever.



The way in which the partition has been proposed to be effected will, we are afraid, fail to serve any useful purpose. The division of the district will not lessen the number of civil or criminal cases, and the judiciary of neither of the new districts will find their work very easy. The large amount of money that will be spent on the project, could be much better utilized in improving the sanitation and water-supply of the present district. If, again, the district is divided into three parts, none of the new districts will be of any large area, and consequently they will all be lacking in importance and prosperity. If Mymensingh be considered to be a large district, there are many districts in Bihar also which are quite as large or perhaps larger. And will the Government partition the whole lot of them?

As for making Jamalpore the chief town of the new district we have spoken more than once of the awfully insanitary condition of that town. It is a hotbed of malaria and cholera. Nor is that town a centre of trade or commerce. Madhupur or a place between Madhupur and Gopalpur, would be the best site for the headquarters of the new district.

64. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 16th July says that the Garbeta Thana of the Midnapore district should be separated from it, and included in the Bankura district. This will reduce the unwieldy size of Midnapore and at the same time improve Bankura. Garbeta did in fact at one time form part of the Bankura district, and is connected with Bankura and Vishnupur by rail.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
July 16th, 1912.

65. The *Suhrid* [Ferozepur] of the 16th July dwells on the difficulty of finding suitable houses at Ferozepur experienced by the Government officers stationed there, and suggests that Government should build quarters for them charging fair rents for the use thereof. If all the respectable officers cannot be thus accommodated, let houses be built at least for the senior Sub-Inspector of Police, the Sub-Registrar, the Head Master of the Government High School, and the three Deputy Magistrates.

SUHRID,  
July 16th, 1912.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, referring to the report that the building of houses for European clerks at temporary Delhi has been stopped, infers that quarters for these European clerks are to be built in the permanent Capital. But the Indian clerks are to be given quarters in the Durbar area which, besides being four or five miles away from the site of the permanent Capital, is held to be a very unhealthy place. Are not Indian clerks equally afraid of ill-health as their European brethren?

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, while glad that in the matter of an Executive Council Bihar has obtained an advanced form of Government for which older provinces are still waiting, thinks that there will be little money left to Bihar after paying for all these costly and unnecessary paraphernalia of Government, to devote to works of public utility.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

68. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 19th July regrets that the desire of certain Muhammadans to get the membership of the Legislative Council in the new province is actuated not by love and solicitude for their community but by the desire of personal gain and honour. The paper is of opinion that all the Muhammadans should assemble in a meeting, select certain gentlemen among themselves, and having secured votes for them appoint them as their representatives. But it apprehends that this proposal would not be carried out, as every candidate has got a party of his own creatures to vote for him, and so no distinguished member of the community is likely to be elected to the Council of the new province.

STAR OF INDIA,  
July 19th, 1912.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July commends to the favourable notice of the Viceroy the memorial addressed to him by the clerks of the office of the Comptroller-General, for an enhancement of pay in view of their approaching transfer to Delhi.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.



BANGAVASI,  
July 20th, 1912.

70. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that since some twenty or thirty lakhs of rupees will be spent on the "kutch Capital" it would not be too much to hope that Government will not reject the memorial referred to in the preceding paragraph on the plea of want of funds. And is not the Government the protector of these clerks?

BANGAVASI,  
July 20th, 1912.

71. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July thinks that, since the prices of food-stuffs still run very high, the Government ought not to have stopped the grain-allowances which it had been paying to its employes before. The paper refers to the representation made in this connection by some of the clerks in the Postal Department, and says that their prayer ought to be granted and that a permanent allowance ought to be paid to the employes in all other Departments, in consideration of the fact that high prices are likely to obtain in the country for ever.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
July 22nd, 1912.

72. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July draws attention of the Government to the necessity of granting a permanent increase of pay to those poorly paid servants who have ceased to receive grain compensation allowance, although prices have hardly improved for the better.

BIRBHUMVASI,  
July 18th, 1912.

73. A correspondent of the *Birbhumvasi* [Rampurhat] of the 18th July prays that a post office be opened in connection with the Middle Vernacular school at Shahapur—the teacher of that institution acting as post-master. There is no post office here within a radius of twelve miles, and, because of the difficulty of communications, the delivery of letters, etc., is most irregular.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 18th, 1912.

74. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th July is very angry with the designer of the new postage stamps bearing the name of King-Emperor George as the defects found in the coins have been repeated in them, namely, the figure of elephant appears like that of a boar and His Majesty's monstaches look like white-varnished. The elephant is, no doubt, regarded by the Hindus as an emblem of Royalty, but it does not follow from this that its figure should be borne on the breast.

The King's Minister concerned is also to blame in this matter, for he should have shown the design to the Ruling Chiefs of India and taken their opinion before finally adopting it.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

75. The *Hitaradi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July narrates how the Treasurer and manager of Alukdia Co-operative Credit Society in Magura (Jessore) was lately convicted of having misappropriated Rs. 400 from the funds of the Society. Further, 113 poor creditors of the Society have also been called upon by the Deputy Magistrate of Magura to repay their debts to the Society, although they hold receipts signed by the convicted manager of having repaid their debts. If the manager stole the money, let the Society sell his goods and reimburse themselves. If that cannot be done, let them silently suffer the loss, for they should have appointed a more honest manager. But it can never be right that poor men, who have once paid up what they owed, should be called to pay again, because they paid to a dishonest man, unknowingly.

STAR OF INDIA,  
July 17th, 1912.

76. In publishing a letter from a correspondent on the mismanagement of Sughra *Wakf* estate, Bihar (Patna) the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 17th July says:—The European manager appears to have made up his mind to ruin this *Wakf* property as soon as possible. He also considers himself as Lord of Bihar. Drinking of wine in the mosque of the Habib Khan, prohibiting the Musulmans from offering prayers in it, killing fishes in the adjoining pond with gunshots, and disallowing the public from bathing in it, as reported by the correspondent, show nothing short of a despotic rule there. Has not the fact of blacksmith Akla receiving a bullet-shot reached the ears of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, Subdivisional officer of Bihar? What step has he taken in the matter? On what principle does the manager prohibit the Musalmans from offering prayers in the mosque? Do not these facts deserve the attention of the Subdivisional Officer? We have to see how far the District Judge's order causes the



humiliation of the Musalmans of Bihar, injures their religious feelings and brings about the destruction of the *Wakf* estate, through Mr. N. L. Harvey, the manager.

77. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, referring to the enquiry into high prices now being conducted by Mr. K. L. Datta, writes that the public have no faith in this inquiry conducted by one or two officials touring over the whole country. Let this thing be done in proper style, if it is to be done at all.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

78. After discussing the financial condition of India, the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 15th July says that India's only hope now lies in the adoption of the system of protection. It therefore, behoves the Government to protect her trade, in spite of all oppositions. The Indians are weak and depend entirely on the authorities for the advancement of their arts and industries.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,  
July 15th, 1912.

79. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July notices how a one-year-old infant daughter has petitioned Lord Hardinge for her father's release from prison. This father is one Tara Charan, formerly a clerk in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate (Land Acquisition Department, now serving out his term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment at the Presidency Jail for falsification of accounts. It appears that the little infant has no mother alive, and is in the care of her grandmother, who is herself quite resourceless. The case appears to be one for the exercise of clemency by the Viceroy.

HITAVADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

80. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 19th July regrets its inability to congratulate Mr. A. Ahmed on his appointment as Excise Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration, since it is surprised to receive certain news that go against him. The writer has personal knowledge of the favour shown by men of other classes to their community no sooner they are raised to high offices, but nothing of the sort is done by the Muhammadans for the fear of being criticised by the Bengali papers and thereby losing their reputation. The paper calls this, treachery to one's own community.

STAR OF INDIA,  
July 19th, 1912.

81. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July is very glad to find that His Excellency Lord Carmichael is mixing quite freely with the people, and has already won the heart of everybody in Bengal. The paper mentions the case of a cultivator who was allowed to present a petition to His Excellency at Barisal, and whose grievance was enquired into by His Excellency personally. This graceful act, the *Bangavasi* says, shows that Bengal has got a Governor who is ever anxious to do justice to the people committed to his charge. Another admirable trait in His Excellency's character is, continues the paper, that he does not pose as an omniscient person, as so many of our rulers do in order to keep up their so-called prestige. At Khulna, Lord Carmichael frankly admitted that he was not sufficiently acquainted with local conditions to make any pronouncement on an important subject like primary education. His Excellency also said:—

BANGAVASI,  
July 20th, 1912.

"I trust that the acquaintances which I hope to make during my short stay in Khulna will extend throughout my term of office, and I hope my colleagues in the Government and I myself will be able to work in co-operation and accord with you for the good of the large population whom you jointly represent."

These are noble words nobly spoken. His Excellency will make it his business to do good to the people, and he is sure to succeed. A Governor who moves about among the people incognito, and who does not think it beneath his dignity to listen to the prayer even of a beggar, cannot but be a popular ruler.

82. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th July takes exception to the alleged circumstances of the leading men of Barisal being refused permission to interview His Excellency the Governor, and of the local District Association not being allowed to present an Address to His Excellency. The object of the Governor's tour, which is nothing but to get first-hand knowledge of the wants and grievances of the people, has, says the paper, thus been frustrated.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1912.



## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

MEDINI BANGKAB.  
July 15th, 1912.

83. Referring to the establishment of 350 public libraries in the Baroda State, the *Medini Bangkab* [Midnapore] of the 15th July says that it fills one's heart with joy to hear of the Maharaja of Baroda's efforts to educate his subjects.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 21st, 1912.

84. Noticing the recent change in the rules restricting the use of postage stamps of His Highness the Nizam to His Highness's territories, while the British stamps are recognized by His Highness's Post offices, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st July observes:—Will the India Government show its friendship with the Nizam by recognizing His Highness's stamps in British territory?

MUHAMMADI,  
July 19th, 1912.

85. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July cannot regret the retirement from office of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, late Minister of Hyderabad, since, during his term of office, Moslem interests in Hyderabad were in various ways injured. The new Minister's accession to office augurs a hopeful future.

BASUMATI,  
July 19th, 1912.

86. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th July cannot understand the mysterious reason for which Sir Kishen Prasad has resigned. It is amazing and regrettable, this sudden resignation of his.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,  
July 18th, 1912.

87. In an article under the heading "At last we can see what it is all about", the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July writes:—

Provincial Autonomy—what it means. At last we can see what both these things are. We have been able to make out what Provincial Autonomy (the writer attempts a pun on the word "Provincial" which he writes as *prabin siyal*, i.e., old jackal) means, and we have also found out the reasons for establishing the Capital at Delhi. We had, indeed, seen through it all long before, but we will speak on the matter with some emphasis now.

The interpretation which the "Babus" gave to the expression "Provincial Autonomy" was not correct, for it really means having a free hand in the administration of a province. Whatever the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of a province will do will be final; they will be the supreme rulers of their respective provinces, and appeals to the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India against their decisions are not to be allowed on any and every pretext. If the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission are given effect to the rights of every official, from the Subdivisional officer to the Viceroy, will be enlarged, too minute attention to form will be discouraged, and the offices of the Government of India will be spared a good deal of unnecessary work. A beginning of this arrangement has been made, a notification has been issued from Simla empowering Provincial Governors to create temporary appointments carrying salaries of up to eight hundred rupees a month; they will not have to carry on a correspondence with the higher authorities up to the Secretary of State for India, for such things any more. This order will be carried out, and then Provincial Governments will have absolute control over all Provincial appointments. And this is what is meant by Provincial Autonomy; it is for the sake of this Autonomy that Lord Hardinge wrote the third paragraph of his memorable Kharita. This will, by and by, be followed by an extension, though perhaps on a small scale, of the right of Self-Government. In short, rights and privileges of Provincial rulers are now being increased.

We have also been able to make out the significance of the transfer of Capital to Delhi. Mr. Harold Cox is a writer of repute. During his sojourn in India he used to mix freely with eminent personages like the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governors. He is now the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* and



has recently written an article in that paper, in which he says that the system of governing India by a Viceroy is no longer satisfactory, and that the best way of ruling the country and keeping it contented would be to have a member of the Royal family as the Viceroy, and an able statesman as his Dewan. A somewhat similar proposal has been made by us several times. India cannot remain satisfied any more with the administration of a salaried Viceroy, who is to remain in the country only for five years. A son or a brother of the Sovereign should be sent out to India as the Viceroy, and he should remain in this country for ten or fifteen years. He should be the supreme authority in the Indian administration, and should have under him an Executive and a large Legislative Council. His authority should be final, the function of the Secretary of State being confined only to give him good advice. Mr. Cox must have said things to this effect, at least that is what we think he has, from the short summary of the article cabled by Reuter. In fact, that is what one is led to presume from the policy followed by Lord Hardinge in this country. The new Capital, Delhi and its surrounding area, will be under the direct possession and control of the Government, and the revenue raised therefrom will go to develop and embellish the City. When the powers of Provincial Governors are increased and the scheme of autonomy is properly worked out, all that the Viceroy will have to do will be to manage the Foreign and the Military Departments. Thus, a considerable portion of the work of the Imperial Secretariat will be reduced. The powers of the seven Executive Councillors will be enlarged, and they will be allowed to work their respective departments according to the established routine, instead of having to trouble the Viceroy for any and every matter. Native Ruling Chiefs will also be vested with wider administrative powers and two or three Native States, like Benares, will perhaps be created in Bengal and Bihar. Hence it seems that a radical change will be effected in the system of Indian administration.

One may say that all this could have been done in Calcutta, there was no necessity for going to Delhi for it. Well, Delhi is, as it were, the central square in the Indian draught board. When the Supreme Government is quartered at Delhi, with all the attendant pomp and pageantry, it will be easy to keep a firm control over the Rajput Chiefs of Rajputana, the Sikh Chiefs of the Punjab and the Mahratta Chiefs of Gwalior, Indore, etc., and it will be possible to keep a sharp eye on the Pathans of the North-west Frontier. Besides, no one can say what complications the affairs in Persia and Afghanistan will lead to. And the Government of India will be able to guard itself against all risks if it is seated at Delhi. Then, again, the establishment of the Capital at Delhi will enable the Government to deal an effective blow to the propaganda of Pan-Islamism, which has been the result of the national unification of the Musalmans of India, brought about by the petting which Musalmans have been receiving from the Government. The Musalmans of every province will have to confine their activities within the limits of their own province. It is with the object of putting a check on the power of Pan-Islamism that the Partition of Bengal has been cancelled, a University is going to be established at Dacca, and each province is about to be given its own University. By remaining at Delhi and securing the alliance of the Rajputs, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas, the Viceroy will as it were checkmate Pan-Islamism by a dexterous movement of pawns. We must, therefore say, "Bravo! Lord Hardinge, we cannot but admire your keen intelligence. May you prosper."

88. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 10th July says that such Englishmen Provincial Autonomy—what it as are opposed to the idea of granting Self-Government to the Indians, work against British interest and British instinct of freedom. The English are a truly free people whom Providence has entrusted with the noble duty of evolving the emancipation of the Indians. As a step towards this end, they have given high education to the Indians, thus enabling them to aspire to independence. And by the will of God, this aspiration on their part will soon be fulfilled. The proposal made in the Government of India's despatch to give "Provincial Autonomy" to India is a God-send, and the Indians will never cease to agitate for it by constitutional means.

KALYANI,  
July 10th 1912.



NAYAK,  
July 18th, 1912.

89. Our "Babus," writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July, are going to set up another political agitation. The interpretation put by Lord Crewe on the word "Autonomy," which His Lordship advises Indians to avoid as a bogey, is going to be protested against by the "Babus" in a meeting to be held at the Town Hall. This is mourning over a loss which does not affect them at all. No Government which is carried on by a foreign people can possibly grant this indulgence which the "Babus" ask for. And any agitation raised over the matter is sure to create sedition. And then the persons most likely to come to grief will be Bengali journalists. Hence we have to say, "Brothers, do not stray into that path, do not be led away by the Babus. The Secretary of State for India has spoken out the mind of our English rulers, and any protest against his words is bound to be risky. The 'Babus,' have not much to fear, for they would drive in their motor cars to the Government House and propitiate the *Sahibs*; the only persons to be ruined are people like ourselves. Do not, therefore, talk of the matter, do not mix with the 'Babus.' You have no doubt heard of the news about the Andamans. Then beware!"

Nor should we say anything about the Mymensingh Case. And, indeed, no one should speak anything against the honesty of the Privy Council Judges. Besides, Mr. Clarke is an Englishman and a Civilian to boot; whatever he does must always be right. He is a member of the ruling race and we should not say anything against him; and if we say anything it will be like a low person indulging in big talk, and we may be led to say things we ought not. The Empire belongs to the English, and it is they who are responsible for its good government. We ought not to say anything good or bad about it. All that we have to do is to find out the means by which we may live in the present situation. It is not for us to mix with the "Babus" and indulge in tall talk.

ANANDA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 18th, 1912.

90. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th July publishes a sarcastic letter in reference to a statement in the *Hitavadi* to the effect that Lord Crewe's recent pronouncement on the question of colonial self-government for India has roused the youths of this country from their visionary dreaming. It is pointed out that the person most responsible for encouraging these visions of self-government among Indians was Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, the value of whose words the *Hitavadi* could not properly assay before. It was Surendra Nath who was most foolishly exultant over the wording of the despatch, and who is now most downcast at His Lordship's recantation. It looks almost as if it would be best for him to retire from all kinds of political activity, take to the life of a *sannyasi* after confessing his political sins and doing penance therefor in public.

DAILY BHARAT  
MITRA,  
July 18th, 1912.

91. In its leader of the 18th July the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] expresses satisfaction at the extension of the powers of the Provincial Governments in financial matters which would give them much larger scope of undertaking benevolent measures to meet the special local needs, without being obliged to follow the inconvenient and very dilatory procedure of obtaining previous sanction of the Government of India. But in order to assure, the journal adds, that the enhanced powers are not abused by the Provincial Governments and their financial independence is applied to the real improvement and well being of the provinces, it is desirable to make the popular voice in the Legislative Councils stronger and more effective; and it would be necessary, for this end, to make certain important changes in the Councils Regulations; since under the existing arrangement, though the non-official members have a majority, all of them are not elected representatives and unity among even such members has been rendered very difficult by Government having made their interests vary.

NAYAK,  
July 19th, 1912.

92. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th July has the following:—  
In olden days every new party of Kirtan-singers used to get hired weepers, and the business of these people was to sigh and weep, rub their eyes, and cry "ah! ah!" occasionally in the auditorium. Lord Hardinge has left Calcutta to light a golden lamp at Delhi, the great *smasana*, the



cremation ground of India, to make Delhi the Capital of India. This is a new play and a new form. His Excellency is, therefore, getting hired weepers from England. The day on which, surrounded by his officers, councillors and courtiers, His Excellency will hold the first meeting of the first Legislative Council at Delhi, Mr. Montagu will be there to see the unique spectacle. And then, addressing His Excellency, Mr. Montagu will say, "Bravo, my brother, you have made a mangosteen plant bear lettuces. You were Aladin in a previous birth." Smiling, Lord Hardinge will reply, "Look, look ye all. Such a splendid sight you will see nowhere else." Then the two brothers will caress each other. This mutual caressing we shall see from a distance with our mind's eye.

93. Hitherto, it looked very strange to the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
July 22nd, 1913.

A member of the Royal Family  
as Viceroy of India.

the 22nd July that Englishmen should have paid no heed to the prime cause of the downfall of such a vast empire as that of the Romans, which in its opinion was no other than the absence of a King or a member of the royal family at the centres of its important kingdoms. The news that Mr. Montagu would visit India to attend the first session of the Legislative Council at Delhi, coupled with the fact of Lord Curzon's telling the English people of the necessity of a permanent Viceroy of India, the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor of Canada, the visit to India of His Majesty the King-Emperor last cold weather, the suggestion made in the newly-published monthly, the *Edinburgh Review*, that a Prince of blood Royal should be the Viceroy of India and the rumour of His Royal Highness Prince of Wales being sent to India in that capacity, has afforded the Indians a very pleasant subject for reflection and a ray of hope of their wishes being fulfilled.

The paper concludes with prayer to satisfy the above wish of the people.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

94. In an English article headed "Minor Scholarship Examinations

URIYA AND NAVA-  
SAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1913.

Proposal for conversion of the  
lower classes of High English  
Schools to Middle English  
Schools.

and High English Schools" the *Uriya and Nava-samvad* [Balasore] of the 10th July suggests that, since the syllabus of studies of the last five classes of a High English School is at present one and the same as that of a Middle English School, it seems advisable that the lower classes attached to each High English School should be converted into a Middle English School with a Headmaster of its own, directly responsible for the welfare of the institution. The editor is of opinion that the Headmasters of High English Schools seem at present to aim at the Matriculation Examination as their goal, and to work strenuously towards obtaining a fair result at it. In case his suggestion be followed, the editor observes that the Government would be relieved of the enormous expenditure that is incurred at present in maintaining eight or nine classes in a High English School instead of only the first four, and the people of the heavy school fees at present paid in the lower classes of High English Schools. He concludes the article as follows:—

"To work out the scheme, the number of Minor Schools at suitable centres should be increased by the number of High English Schools existing in a District or Subdivision, eliminated of their lower classes. In fact, the cost of maintaining a Minor School in the interior would be much less than maintaining five classes attached to High English Schools, with a highly paid staff. It is needless to say that there would be a proper distribution of the responsibility, and that the Headmasters of High English Schools would be relieved of the double responsibility of passing both Minor and Matriculation boys now imposed on them, however, imaginary one of them may be. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to this. For Orissa, at least, the scheme seems very suitable and desirable."

95. Referring to an order for enhancement of school fees with effect

URIYA AND NAVA-  
SAMVAD,  
July 10th, 1913.

Excessive enhancement of  
school fees at the Mayurbhunj  
High English School.

from the 1st June last, in the Mayurbhunj High English School, from 8 annas to 3 rupees in the first class, and from one anne to one rupee in



the last class and, similarly, in other classes, in case of those pupils who are the sons of non-residents and non-officials of the State, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 10th July observes that it is a heart-rending news to all, coming as it does with the demise of the founder of the institution, the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo. Many poor but competent students from Balasore, Midnapore, Cuttack, Puri and other districts used to receive the benefit of tuition at low rates of fees afforded by this institution, and the backward pupils of the State got, consequently, the advantage of competing with them. So it appears that this order for enhancement of fees will much stand in the way of progress which the school has lately been able to show. The school was a pet institution of the late Maharaja, and he contemplated to attach a second grade college to it with effect from the beginning of 1913. In conclusion, the editor invites the attention of the authorities to this matter and prays that they will revoke the order after patient consideration.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
July 13th, 1912.

96. Referring to the fact that the Raja of the Bastar State has got a village as gift on account of his marriage with the princess of Purnaya, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th July objects to the validity of such a gift, on the ground that the village forms part of an impartible State which is an ancestral property. Such action on the part of Native Chiefs requires Government interference.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
July 13th, 1912.

97. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th July states that Kumari Narmada Kar and Narayan Misra, submitted applications to the Government, through the Orissa Association, for scholarships which would enable them to prosecute their studies in the B.A. and M.Sc. classes, respectively, and that the said Association forwarded these applications with its recommendations to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the 23rd June last. The editor strongly recommends that a scholarship of Rs. 30 may be awarded to Kumari Narmada Kar, who is the second Uriya girl student going up for the B.A. degree and that a suitable scholarship, either one out of the scholarships reserved for students passing the B.A. Examination from the Ravenshaw College, or one newly-created by Government for the purpose, may be awarded to Narayan Misra, who is an Uriya student of exceptional merit, and who was compelled to join the Presidency College for want of provision for B.Sc. classes in the Ravenshaw College.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 27th July 1912.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 27th July 1912.**

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 3,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Brish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt ...	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreesh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Brish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman ...	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years ...	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryo Nath Sen	...
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

\* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

**PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.**

*Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"Worlds Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakraborty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1225. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Trans-Persian Railway is the latest theme round which a good deal of Parliamentary storm is raging. "The desire to benefit Persia, as intimated by Sir Edward Grey, is one of the grounds why the British Government looks upon the scheme with sympathy and approval. This is a noble and altruistic desire no doubt, only we hope it may not eventually turn out to be another thorn in the side of the Indian Exchequer like the Russian bogey. We have had enough of scientific frontiers and exorbitant expenses towards meeting the military policy of the Russophobists, the effects of which the Indian Exchequer has hardly yet been able to shake off. To invite another frontier complication through this new scheme will therefore be adding gall to bitterness, so far as India is concerned. We in India therefore say a hearty amen to the pious hope expressed by Lord Inchcape during the recent debate that 'no Indian money would be squandered away upon the project.' The lessons of an altruistic desire to benefit another country, viz., China (by foregoing such a splendid source of revenue as opium), are certainly too fresh in our minds to lead us to encourage another."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th July 1912.

1226. With reference to the information of a South African correspondent that the Johannesburg Magistrate has laid it down as a rule that no Indian Muhammadan marriage whatever is recognized in the Transvaal, the *Comrade* vehemently inveighs against the South African Government and adds:—"This state of affairs is in the highest degree reprehensible, and we cannot condemn it in too strong a language. We would like to remind the South African Government that there is always a limit to what human flesh will bear and a line 'unto which they may go but no further.' We hope the Union States will still take time by the forelock and discontinue their present suicidal policy of blind persistence in creating for themselves a situation, scarcely much better than that of a desperado perched upon a barrel of well-dried gunpowder during a great thunderstorm."

COMRADE,  
20th July 1912.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

1227. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* makes the following comments on a letter received from its Sylhet correspondent in connection with the Jagatsi occurrence:—"The writer frankly admits that the local people had no sympathy with Dayananda and his party, nay, they were glad when they heard of their arrest. But there has been a revulsion of feeling in the public mind when it transpired that not only were men grievously wounded, but even some females received injuries on their person. The correspondent pertinently asks—why were guns used at all by the police when, as is alleged, Dayananda and his party were not armed, and when the party consisted of many women? Secondly, who gave orders to fire? Thirdly, was a charge with bayonets made? Fourthly, were the party fired on with bullets? The public has a right to demand a full and open enquiry into these and several other matters. Then, again, was any dying declaration taken from the unfortunate young man Mohendra, who has died in the hospital, and who is said to be a brilliant graduate of the Calcutta University? If so, it should be published. Secondly, was any *post-mortem* examination held on his dead body? If so, is it a fact that he died of a bullet and not buck-shot wound?"

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th July 1912.

1228. Reverting to the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Why were not the *sanyasis*, first frightened with blank, and then sought to be killed and wounded if they were found defiant? The action of the police is all the more inexplicable as they apparently knew that there were women among the *sanyasis*, and they were all engaged in *sankirtan*, which is not a military but a spiritual

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd July 1912.



exercise. The whole question hinges upon one point, namely, whether or not the besieged *sanyasis* had first fired on the police, and on this point even the official *communiqué* does not throw any clear light. . . . Is it possible that arms were kept concealed in the houses of the *sanyasis*, and the police were not aware of it before they attacked them? The matter is of such grave importance that an open and public enquiry should be held into it and the conduct of the officials concerned thoroughly cleared. For a greater source of mischief cannot be conceived than the popular impression that innocent blood was shed without rhyme or reason."

BENGALUR,  
24th July 1912.

1229. The *Bengalee* urges, in referring to the same subject, that it would be very difficult to persuade the public to believe that not only was there justification for the order

The Jagatsi riot.

to fire—assuming that such order was given by any responsible person—but that there was justification for the use of bayonets and of bullets. There is so far no reason to believe that Dayananda and his party were armed with revolvers or any other firearms. It is at least certain that the only resistance they are known to have offered consisted in their attacking a police officer with a trident. The attack would have justified the police in resorting to such measures as were needed to prevent a repetition of such attacks on themselves and also effect the arrest of the party. But did these measures include the use of bullets and of bayonets or, indeed, the order to fire? Had such a thing happened in England, the Government would have had no choice but to appoint a public Commission to enquire into the matter. Whether such a Commission will be appointed in this case, is more than the journal can say. But it has surely a right to expect that a thorough investigation will be held.

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
23rd July 1912.

1230. Referring to an article in the *Englishman*, in which that paper appears to be horrified at the murder of an "inconvenient witness" in New York, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"As regards murders by policemen, our

The *Englishman* and the New York Police.

contemporary has conveniently ignored the facts that in India such occurrences are not rare, the only difference being that instead of a witness as in New York, the police here have been convicted of maltreating suspects savagely, thereby causing their deaths in numbers of cases. The recent decisions of the Chief Court of Lahore will amply bear witness to our statements. As regards corruption, the less said the better, because the authorities have themselves borne testimony to the existence of malpractices among a section of the police force in India. On the face of such incontrovertible evidences, the Anglo-Indian paper's exhibition of 'honest indignation' at a solitary case in an American city is really ridiculous. One is tempted to cry, 'Physician heal thyself!'

(f)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
20th July 1912.

1231. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* harks back to the Privy Council judgment in the Mymensingh case, on which it offers the following comments:—"In the *Ramayana*

The Mymensingh case and the Privy Council judgment.

we read of Meghnad, the redoubtable son of the ten-headed monster-king Ravana. He was a great warrior and was an expert in the use of an endless variety of arms. Over and above this, he was gifted by the god Brahma with the rare power of keeping himself concealed behind the clouds and discharging his deadly missiles from the coign of vantage whenever he found a closer encounter difficult. The judgment of the Privy Council vests the Executive Meghnads with similar powers. Already the law of the country had placed at their disposal quite an arsenal of weapons, e.g., the Arms Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code, etc., etc., etc. And now, to crown all, their Lordships, like the ever-obliging god Brahma, gifts them with the additional power of using these arms from behind the sheltering clouds, of a Judicial Officers' Immunity Act, as well as their own novel interpretation of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. It means a bad day, indeed, for the Empire when the functions of the judicial tribunals, instead of being directed to the correction of executive vagaries, are reduced to giving further powers to them for hitting below the belt."



1232. "One who knows" writes as follows to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

The Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service.

"It is a well-known fact that the members of our Judicial Service are the hardest workers of all, and the amount of work they are called upon to perform is exceptionally heavy. While the Calcutta High Court has recently been strengthened in view of growing civil work and administrative changes have been introduced in view of expanding administrative work, it is to be regretted that the subordinate judiciary has not yet been sufficiently strengthened so as to enable them to successfully cope with the ever-increasing judicial work. The result is that the members of this service have to work very hard at the sacrifice of their health. While labouring under these disadvantages, it is but meet that they should be given their promotions when due as speedily as possible. It is true that promotions are given with retrospective effect. Yet, if promotions are delayed for a year or so, it may possibly not fall to the lot of everyone of the old officers to enjoy the reward of his labour during lifetime." The correspondent therefore ventures to bring the matter of their promotion to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Government of Bengal in the hope that it will attract their kind attention and the complaint will be removed ere long.

1233. The *Indian Mirror* understands that the Bengal Government had

Members of the Provincial Judicial Service.

settled three or four years ago that when a District Magistrate or District Judge went on leave, not exceeding three months, the Senior Deputy Magistrate of the district in the absence of a Joint-Magistrate and the Senior Sub Judge would respectively officiate for the District Magistrate and the District Judge. The journal should like to see the rule revived and enforced. It is against having a millennium, otherwise called Canadian Self-Government, in a day; its principle is, first deserve and then desire. This principle can be put to practice by Government trying the Senior Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Judges in officiating appointments. This will be good training for permanent appointments. The paper is informed that Government is contemplating filling up District Judgeships direct from the Bar (barristers and vakils) of the Calcutta Bar. It has no objection to this procedure, but the claims of the members of the Provincial Judicial Service should not be disregarded.

1234. On the information that the *Times* insists upon a most searching

The Mymensingh case.

ing and impartial enquiry into the causes leading to the serious miscarriage of justice in the Mymensingh case, the *Bengales* urges that any measure that might have the effect, in any manner or degree, of weakening the High Court, would be disastrous to the best interests alike of British rule and of the people of India; and it is precisely because the object which the *Times* and others like it have in view is neither more nor less than to weaken the High Court and make it less efficient than it is, that it desires to enter its most emphatic protest against their proposal. Let it be borne in mind that to an enquiry as such, if it is properly conducted, the people have not the slightest objection. It will vindicate the character of the High Court and will establish beyond dispute not only that the High Court is stronger and more efficient than any other institution in British India, but that the Barrister and Vakil Judges are its strongest and most efficient element. If, however, a commission is appointed, it must be made part of its business to enquire into the executive proceedings or executive neglect which, as the journal believes, were partly responsible for the riots leading to the search.

#### (d)—Education.

1235. In the course of an article asking for facilities for Muhammadan

Facilities for Muhammadan education.

education, the *Mussalman* writes:—"A fully equipped first grade college for Muhammadan students is our present demand and we will repeat it incessantly till we attain our end. It must be borne in mind that the college wanted is required to be an institution only supplementary to the existing Government and other institutions, the benefits of which the Muhammadans are now availing themselves of, in common with others. Let there be no

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
22nd July 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
16th July 1912.

BENGALER,  
25th July 1912.

MUSSALMAN,  
19th July 1912.



impression in any quarters that the Muhammadans will leave those institutions when a college exclusively for themselves is established. The present demand for a college is more or less for the overflow section of the Muhammadan students, i.e., for those unable to get admission into any of the existing colleges, and it is not accordingly necessary that the proposed college should, at the very start, be an institution like the Presidency College or similar other institutions . . . . . There are some who say that if a college be started and be not maintained in a high state of efficiency it will be worse than useless. We appreciate their motive, but we advocate the establishment of even such a college in the absence of none at the present moment. Some education is better than no education at all. When once the proposed college is established, it will then be the duty of both the community and the Government to make it as efficient as possible, and it will not be sound statesmanship to deprecate the idea of establishing a college for Muhammadans if an ideal one cannot be had in the very beginning. We hope the Government of Lord Carmichael will bestow its serious thought on the subject and extend such facilities for the higher education of the Muhammadans as have been asked for from time to time."

BENGALIEE,  
21st July 1912.

1236. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that a fully equipped first grade college for Muhammadans would be far more useful to the general body of Muhammadan students than the proposed Dacca University, of the supposed benefits of which to the Muhammadan community so much has been heard.

BENGALIEE,  
21st July 1912.

1237. A correspondent under the *nom-de-plume* "The much neglected" writes to the *Bengalee* as follows:—"There is much talk about taking the best men in the Education Department but what actually happens is that the best men are scared away; in no other department is resignation for want of appreciation and encouragement so frequent, intention on the part of the employees to leave the department as soon as they get other jobs so strong, and despondency for being under the painful necessity of remaining in the service so bitter. Of course, there are a few honourable exceptions who do not care for any other concern in life but are stern devotees to the cause of education and are not even afraid of bravely facing starvation, but such men are few and far between and they are no seekers, of service for the sake of their bread. Men must become higher order of beings before all teachers can be expected to be of their type. Before indulging in the luxury of seeking first class efficiency in a teacher it behoves everyone therefore, to see that the soul and body of the teacher remain together, for teachers are men and, as such, are made of flesh and blood."

BENGALIEE,  
22nd July 1912.

His Majesty's grant for primary and industrial education.

1238. Writing to the *Bengalee*, "Sri Krishna Banarji, Secretary, the Sadhan Institution," brings to notice that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, during his Royal visit to India in January last, granted three lakhs of rupees for the improvement of primary and industrial education here. But up to this time nothing has been heard of it. He desires to know when and where the money will be expended.

BENGALIEE,  
23rd July 1912.

1239. With reference to the information of a correspondent of the *Englishman*, that the people of Dacca are not at all grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the Dacca University, the *Bengalee* observes:—"It was to please the Muhammadans that the Viceroy went all the way to Dacca to whisper into their ears that they were going to be blessed with a University, and now we are told they are not grateful for the gift! We do not know how the news will affect Lord Hardinge, but this must be the fate of those well-meaning, benevolent people who seek to thrust their benevolence upon others without enquiring whether they would like it or not. The Hindus of Dacca, who strongly opposed the proposal when it was first announced, on the other hand are, we are assured, now its warm supporters. Is this not an interesting phenomenon? The public would not have witnessed such a spectacle—the Muhammadans cursing and the Hindus blessing an institution which affects them both equally—if the pernicious doctrine had not been preached persistently by some so-called Muhammadan leaders that Hindus were Hindus, and Muhammadans, Muhammadans, not only in religious and social, but also in educational and



civic matters. . . . It is now plain to the meanest apprehension that neither the Hindu nor the Muhammadan has profited by such a suicidal policy, and the Indian patriot's dream of an Indian nation, composed of Hindus and Muhammadans, has disappeared for ever. . . . Not only do Hindus and Muhammadans look upon each other as two separate races having no common but rather diverse interests in public matters, but Hindus in different provinces are also saturated with a similar feeling. The cry at the present moment is, 'Bengal for Bengalis, Bihar for Biharis' and so forth, as if the Bengali Hindus and the Bihari Hindus do not come from the same stock; as if the Bengali Hindus are not benefited when a Bihari Hindu or a Bihari Muhammadan (and *vice versa*) gets a lift in the political world, or in the estimation of the Government. . . . It is through internecine jealousy and malice that the Indians have been suffering terribly all along the line, and the same criminal shortcoming even now stands in the way of their progress in the right direction under the benign rule of England."

1240. "Justice" in the course of a letter to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"I would respectfully suggest to the Dacca University Commission to make some provision for the unfortunate undergraduates who have neither the means nor time to complete the B.A. course. I would appeal to them to make such rules as would permit the plucked B.A. candidates of any of the Indian Universities to appear at the Dacca University B.A. Examination without further attendance at lectures. It would be still better if students of any of the Indian Universities, who have passed the F.A. or Intermediate Examination, were permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination to be held by the proposed Dacca University without requiring them to attend any lectures."

1241. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—"The Hindu and Muhammadan Universities are both in the embryonic stage. Yet the conditions and restrictions with which they are being tight-laced and hedged round by the Government are enough to cramp and paralyse, if not actually kill, any full-grown adult. First came the usual official restrictions as to the constitutions of the governing bodies, provisions for Government control, and so forth. Then came the other condition as to the minimum of 50 lakhs required to secure Government sanction. Finally comes the mandate that the scopes of both are to be limited to the localities in which they will be respectively established. We confess we fail to see the *rationale* of this mandate. The whole of India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, is contributing liberally and enthusiastically to both the schemes, the organisers are still busy stimulating public sympathy and collecting subscriptions; and the Department of Education has chosen this psychological moment for announcing this damper in the shape of a further restriction. If they wanted to kill the schemes in the foetus they could not have chosen any other moment or a worse restriction. . . . It is hard, to say the least of it, that the first attempts of the patriotic and self-denying gentlemen who are labouring for the success of the schemes should be beset with such discouraging obstacles which are enough to damp the ardour of a house on fire."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th July 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th July 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1242. With reference to the report that Babu Ramtaran Banarji, Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed to fill Mr. Payne's place on the General Committee, the *Bengalee* remarks that since the present Municipal Act has been in operation there has not been a single instance where an elected Commissioner has been appointed by the Government to serve on the General Committee. For the first time, therefore, there is a departure from an established practice and precedent which we trust will now be generally followed. Government has full powers under the Act to appoint either nominated or elected Commissioners to the General Committee. There is no reason why at least half the Government nominees on the General Committee should not be elected Commissioners. The journal trusts the suggestion which it has made will be accepted by the Government.

BENGALUR,  
19th July 1912.



(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

HERALD,  
19th July 1912.

1243. The *Herald* writes:—"There is no gainsaying the fact that none of the three subdivisions of the district of Dacca suffer so much in the matter of the means of communication as Manikganj does. It still remains unconnected by any railway with Calcutta and Dacca. With the progress of education and enlightenment and the growing keenness of the struggle for existence, people have now to stir about with a view to making both ends meet. For a long time a proposal has been in abeyance to connect Dacca with Goalundo *via* Manikganj by means of a railway. The scheme has several times turned itself over in its pigeon-hole, but has as many times been shelved, as we are told, for want of funds. . . . If the Government do not see their way themselves to connect Dacca with Goalundo *via* Manikganj by a railway or invite a company to do so in the near future, we feel called upon to urge on the authorities at least to induce the R. S. N. Co., Ltd., to convert the present tri-weekly steamer service into a daily one. And this, if done, will remove a great inconvenience which the people of Manikganj have for a long time been labouring under."

## A Manikganj grievance.

BENGALEN,  
23rd July 1912.

1244. "The water-courses of Bengal," writes the *Bengalee*, "have long been neglected and the result has, as is well known, been that some of the Presidency districts are hot-beds of malarious fever and cholera, and the floods of the Damodar and the Rup-Narayan are devastating the western parts of the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. The attention of the Government has repeatedly been drawn to the grievances of the people, but the inevitable answer was want of funds. The reports of the Sanitary Commissioners show year after year enormous mortality in Nadia and Jessore from fever and cholera, due to the insanitary condition of these districts, while the Eden Canal system is being neglected notwithstanding that it has considerably relieved a large tract of country from insanitary surroundings. The Begnal scheme was before the Government, but it was abandoned for want of funds. People die in thousands, fertile plains are devastated, and it is a pity the Government has so long been compelled to abandon schemes of relief. . . . A revival of the causes of fever and consequent deaths is imminent. It was high time that Government had its attention drawn to this important matter."

## Water-courses of Bengal.

(h)—*General.*

EAST,  
8th July 1912.

1245. In the course of an appeal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the *East* writes:—"Most of those who were unswerving in their allegiance to the Government during the most troublous days of the past six years have greatly suffered in many ways in consequence of the most unexpected and sudden change of the Government policy and the consequent repartitions of the Bengal Presidency and Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is these people who most urgently need the sympathy of the Government at the present juncture. May we in this connection represent the case of the clerks of the Eastern Bengal Government who have had to suffer reduction of pay, compulsion to retire, and removal from service. In short, the grievances of the people of East Bengal are too many to be mentioned in detail. But from what is stated above it is evident that all classes of East Bengal people, especially the non-vocal among them deserve genuine sympathy from our new ruler, His Excellency Lord Carmichael."

## An appeal to the new ruler.

BENGALEN,  
19th July 1912.

1246. In the course of an article on provincial autonomy, the *Bengalee* urges:—"Lord Crewe and Lord Morley may say what they like. The future is ours. The world-wide forces of progress are with us and the sympathies of civilized mankind will support us in our constitutional efforts for the realization of our destinies, which can only be accomplished by a measure of self-government that will help forward the development of all that is best and noblest in us. Then will indeed England have fulfilled her high mission in the East."

## Provincial autonomy.



1247. Commenting on Mr. Montagu's proposed visit to India, the *Bengalee*

Mr. Montagu's proposed visit to India.

writes:—"Though the visit may be a short one, Mr. Montague can, if he so wishes it, make it profitable and useful. An Englishman may be in India for thirty years and yet may know little or nothing of the country. How many Europeans live in India but really reside in their own country, apart and isolated from the people and their surroundings. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was here only for about three months; yet his book shows what a thorough knowledge of the country and of its people he had acquired during the short period. It would be a disaster if Mr. Montagu were to confine his visit to his official friends and see nothing of the people and the land. We hope he will visit the great centres of intellectual and political activity, such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Poona, and come in contact with the leaders of the people. Then and then only can he know something of the people of India and of their better mind."

BENGAL, 19th July 1912.

1248. Referring to the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall

The approaching Town Hall meeting.

to consider the effect of the decision of the Privy Council judgment in the Mymensingh case, the status and position of the High Court, and the interpretation put by Lord Crewe upon the third paragraph of the Despatch of the Government of India dated the 25th August 1911, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The sacred interests of personal liberty demand a modification of the law. It is a danger to our personal rights that a Magistrate should be permitted to search our homes, in quest of arms, without it being necessary for him to record his reasons for the proceeding. It is a serious thing that the same protection should be accorded to the Magistrate in his executive acts to which his judicial decisions alone are entitled. It is an exaltation of executive authority which we view with the gravest alarm and anxiety. But we have it on the authority of the Privy Council that such is the law of the land. To that our reply is that the law must be modified. The law exists for the community and not the community for the law. The law is not such an inviolable fetish that to change it is to be guilty of sacrilege. The clear demand of the community is that in view of the decision of the Privy Council the legislature should be moved for a modification of the law; and we trust the Town Hall meeting will voice the public sentiment in this matter." As regards Lord Crewe's interpretation of the Despatch, it says:—"We ought to make it clear both to ourselves and to the British public that we are terribly in earnest about this matter; that here in this supreme, vital concern of the nation, there can be no equivocation and no compromise, and that we take our stand upon the solemn promises of the Despatch and press for their redemption. It may take time to fulfil the pledge given in the Despatch, but the pledge is there, written in luminous words, the significance of which none can dispute, and we cannot permit any trifling with it, even by a Minister of the Crown."

BENGAL, 20th July 1912.

1249. Referring to the same subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

*Ibid.*

observes:—"The mischief is, all we can do is to enter protests. We cannot send any mandate or make our voice felt. Thus, the weapon we possess to protect our political rights or get our judicial and administrative wrongs removed is very weak. However, as that is our only weapon, we have no option but to resort to it whenever any occasion for its use arises. We should urge that English Judges of the highest rank should sit in such strength to hear and dispose of appeals from India as their Lordships ordinarily do in disposing of appeals from Canada and Australia in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or in hearing English appeals in the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 25th July 1912.

1250. The *Bengalee* remarks that the example of the Government of

An industrial survey.

Bombay in instituting an industrial survey of the country may, with advantage, be followed by the other Local Governments. "Bengal has a large number of industries in respect of which an industrial survey of the kind that has been undertaken in Bombay would be of the greatest value. Like Bombay, we too have our hand-loom industry—an industry which at present is handicapped by competition with goods turned out by mills, but which under suitable conditions may yet have great potentialities. There is, again, the sugar industry, which is in a more or

BENGAL, 20th July 1912.



less languishing condition, but which all who know anything about the facts of the case agree in holding ought to have a great future. And these are only the type of the rest. An industrial survey confined in each case to one particular industry would, in our opinion, be of the greatest value, not only in ascertaining the exact condition of the industries, but in finding out what precisely has got to be done. We earnestly hope the Government of Bengal will in this matter take a leaf out of the book of the Bombay Government."

COMRADE,  
20th July 1912.

The Governor of Bengal and  
the Muhammadans.

1251. With reference to the reply of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to the address of the Moslem League at Dacca, the *Comrade* writes:—"We perfectly agree with the Governor of Bengal in thinking that 'fair treatment is all the Moslem community wants, and has a right to expect.' In fact, nothing would be more disastrous or humiliating to the Muhammadans of Bengal, if they ever fell into the demoralising habit of being fed by the spoon of official favouritism. But, perhaps, it is hardly necessary to remind a wide-awake ruler like His Excellency that 'fair treatment' depends on an absolute equality of conditions. What a section of the Bengali Press calls 'unity,' 'identity of interests' and 'brotherhood' is, in essence, the facile rhetoric of the monopolist who wants to hide the glaring inequality of racial conditions under democratic phraseology. The Muhammadans are determined to break through the bondage that the vested interests around them want to perpetuate. Lord Carmichael will earn Moslem gratitude if he helps, in some measure, in restoring to them the equality of opportunity which alone they need. We are sure His Excellency is aware that 'fair treatment' does not always mean the maintenance of the *status quo*."

COMRADE,  
20th July 1912.

The Public Service Commission.

1252. Commenting on the proposed Public Service Commission, the *Comrade* presumes that the Commission will include some Indians of capacity to make its labours really thorough and fruitful. It trusts that a Muhammadan gentleman of approved ability will be one of the Indian members of the Committee. The absence of a Muhammadan member on the Decentralisation Commission was only too painfully apparent in some of the results of its inquiry. The question of the Public Service is, in every one of its aspects, much more vitally important, and it is necessary that the standpoint of the Moslem community should be represented on the committee that may be constituted to deal with it. The journal is not at all surprised to see that its Hindu contemporaries, which have been suggesting all possible names with their usual fertility of imagination, have not considered a single Muhammadan worthy of their recommendations. It hopes, however, the Government knows better or—ought to know better.

COMRADE,  
20th July 1912.

Evil counsellors.

1253. The *Comrade* controverts the statement in the English papers that grave dangers would await the English Government from the possible victory of the Turks in Tripoli, as it would engender a bloated sense of their military prowess in the minds of the Moslem population in the British Empire, and shows the absurdity of the argument. Moreover, it is a matter of common knowledge that all the stages of the war are being most closely followed in every home in Moslem India. The least suspicion that the British Government, after its declaration of neutrality was siding with Italy, when there seemed to be no chance of an Italian triumph, would spread like wild-fire among the Moslem community, and might lead to most serious consequences. Once this happens, no Muhammadan leader, however popular, could undertake to be responsible for the conduct of his community. Ignorance is always more inflammable than knowledge. This being so, the journal solemnly warns the Government that the Indian Musalmans would strongly resent a breach of British neutrality in favour of Italy. What are the alleged dangers arising from the elation of the Indian Muhammadans at the success of their co-religionists abroad compared to those arising from suspicion of British hostility to Moslem States, in spite of declarations of neutrality, or the danger of Moslem treason against a Christian Government when responsible British journals openly admire Christian treason against a Moslem Government!

BENGALIAN,  
21st July 1912.

Sylhet.

1254. In a letter to the *Bengalee*, urging that Sylhet be incorporated with Bengal, "Sasindra Chandra Sinha," Karimganj, writes:—"The local authorities are apparently not in favour of our cause, and their attitude was just enough to scare away



some of the leading zamindars and titleholders who strongly supported the movement in the beginning and signed the public memorial. Can it be denied that the dread of local authorities sits like such a nightmare on the breast of these gentlemen that for weal or woe they are pledged, as it were, not to do or say anything that might run counter to the wishes of the powers that be? More often indeed, from exaggerated fears and a lack of the sense of proportion and public spirit, they have practically reduced themselves to a position which divides them only by a thin line from those mouths are gaged by the conditions of their service under Government."

The correspondent brings to notice that the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Karimganj, Silchar, and Sylhet lately, and he must have availed himself of the opportunity of ascertaining the general trend of public opinion in this matter.

1255. With regard to the same question, the *Bengalee* writes:—"There never was a more powerful or more truly national agitation in Bengal than the agitation against the

Sylhet.

partition of Bengal; and yet even in the case of that agitation it would not be difficult to point to men who, having at first joined the agitation and even taken a leading part in it, afterwards became lukewarm in their support and in some cases actually went over to the other side. The forces which determine such change of attitude in this country are well known to everybody, and our countrymen at least know what importance to attach to it. But officials, partly from ignorance partly from prejudice, do not always see things in their true perspective. In the case of the partition of Bengal there were men, among the officials, who actually inferred from the changed attitude of a number of persons that the people at large, or at any rate large sections of them, no longer resented the partition. The same mistake—and no mistake could be more serious—may be repeated in the present case. We earnestly hope, in the interest of truth and justice, that it will not be."

1256. Commenting on the prospects of East Bengal, the *East* writes:—

Prospects of East Bengal.

"So far as the working of the administrative machinery in East Bengal is concerned, the ground which is lost by the abolition of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is not at all likely to be regained, when there is yet no hope of some of the heads of departments being stationed in Dacca as the second capital of the Province. . . . Above all, the advantage of separate political existence which the loyal people of East Bengal only began to appreciate seems to be lost sight of for ever. That the prospect of the people of East Bengal enjoying loaves and fishes of Government service has been altogether marred need hardly be mentioned. . . . May we not therefore hope that the new Government will as jealously guard the interests of East Bengal as those of West Bengal, so that there may be prosperity and peace among the people of both Bengals under the rule of our sympathetic new Governor?"

1257. With reference to the statement of Mr. Montagu in Parliament

Vaccination.

that there are no grounds whatever for supposing that Indians have any religious objections to vaccination, the *Bengalee* wishes to know the character of the information on the strength of which Mr. Montagu could make such a sweeping assertion. Indeed, considering that the Hindus look upon the cow as the most sacred of all animals, such an assertion is rather a bold one. The whole law on vaccination in India requires a thorough recasting and rehabilitation.

1258. The *Herald* proposes an easy solution to the impending question of the partition of Mymensingh. It suggests that

A suggestion to transfer the sub-division of Tangail to the Dacca district.

the subdivision of Tangail be transferred to the district of Dacca. The people of Tangail are closely connected with the inhabitants of Manikganj which belongs to Dacca district. With the rest of Mymensingh, Tangail has practically no connection, while communication with Tangail will be easy, considering that the construction of a line connecting Dacca with the Manikganj subdivision can no longer be deferred. If this line is pushed on a little to the west, Tangail will have easy communication with both Dacca and Calcutta, while the question of overwork on the shoulders of Mymensingh officials will also be almost solved. The Dacca district is very small in area, and both physically and ethnologically the Tangail subdivision falls within its scope rather than that of

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EAST.  
23rd July 1912.

BENGALUR.  
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HERALD  
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Mymensingh. But it deciding the question the opinion of the Tangail people should be ascertained first. It seems to the journal that the suggestion is likely to meet with their approval, as instead of playing a second fiddle to the Jamalpur people, as is likely to happen, the Tangail men would not object to being joined to Dacca.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th July 1912.

1259. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is not in the least pleased to find Mr. Lyall raised to the position of Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division in spite of his conduct as Magistrate in the same division. It is persuaded

Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of the  
Bhagalpur Division.

that a shrewd and wide-awake ruler like Sir Charles Bayley, who is determined to make himself popular in the new province, would not have cared to elevate Mr. Lyall to his present responsible post, had he been familiar with the previous doings of that officer. In 1908, not only did he rule Bhagalpur with an iron hand, but he even defied and insulted the High Court. There is another aspect of the case which should not be lost sight of. That is the anomaly of vesting the District Officers with the dual functions of a Magistrate and a Collector. It enables them, whenever they are so minded, to perform not only grotesque but mischievous feats. A Magistrate does a thing which is declared illegal by a higher tribunal. He instantly metamorphoses himself into a Collector and seeks to justify it in that capacity. A Collector sniffs loss of Government revenue in a transaction perfectly legal and justifiable. He instantly turns round and shows his other face—that of the Magistrate drags the poor victim into the dock, draws up proceedings under sundry sections of the Indian Penal Code, and in this way teaches him a dire lesson. A system under which the highest administrative officer in the district can play Dr. Jekyll and Hyde to such perfection stands self-condemned.

BENGALUR,  
24th July 1912.

1260. Referring to India's helpless dependence on foreign shipping, the *Bengalee* writes:—"To the Government our appeal is that while it is doing so much for the good of the

A lost industry.

people, it should direct its efforts to the restoration of a lost industry, with such co operation from the people as they may be in a position to afford. A fleet of Indian merchant vessels would add to the naval strength of England and would be a source of incalculable moral gain to the Empire. Of course there is a vast amount of local prejudice to overcome. There are the elements of mistrust and suspicion which for a long time darkened the policy of the Government. But the clouds have rolled away. A new era has begun. Conciliation and co-operation are the watchwords of the day; and the statesman who applies himself to the great task of restoring the Indian shipping will go down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of India and of the Empire."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
25th July 1912.

1261. The *Indian Mirror* suggests that in view of the recent capture of two consignments of feathers in Burma and the imposition of the heavy fine of Rs. 15,000 upon

The feather trade.

the importers, the possession in India of birds' skins and feathers, except in reasonable quantities, for personal use, or for scientific purposes only, should be made a penal offence. It is urged that in order to suppress the feather trade, something more is needed besides heavy fines and confiscation of goods.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

1262. Commenting on the Legislative Councils, the *Bengalee* observes:—

BENGALUR,  
21st July 1912.

The Legislative Councils.

"The non-official majority includes a fairly strong element of members nominated by the Government. Being nominated by the Government, they naturally feel themselves under an obligation to the authorities to whom they owe their seats. There may be exceptions here and there—in Bengal there has been a notable one. But the exceptions only prove the rule. We are deliberately of opinion that if the non-official majority is to be real and effective, it must consist exclusively of the elected element in the Council. Then and then only, to use the language of our Bombay correspondent, 'the present farcical character of the so-called expanded and reformed Councils' will have disappeared. A modification of the Regulations in this direction is urgently needed for the efficiency of the Councils and in the interests of good government."



1263. The *Bengalee* expresses its profound disappointment at the remark of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, in replying to the addresses of the various local bodies at Cuttack, that "the income-tax payers and graduates could not be granted representation, since that would deprive landholders of their member."

"The inadequate representation of the educated community on the Councils is at present their weakest feature, and it would be the part alike of justice and statesmanship to do all that is necessary to remove this element of weakness. In Bengal, as we know, a very strong representation has been made to the Local Government to secure a more adequate representation of the educated community, and we have not the least doubt that something will be done in this respect. There is no reason why other Local Governments should not be equally sympathetic in this matter. To say that the educated community should not have their share of direct representation, because it would interfere with the interests of a handful of landholders, is to take up a curious position. Special electorates are bad enough as they are; they need not be made worse by being thus brought into direct conflict with the interests of the middle class community."

J. S. WILSON,

*Speci. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT,  
9, ELYSIUM ROW,

*The 27th July 1912.*

BENGALUR,  
25th July 1912.



